THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55476—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
28th Octr	MANTUA D.....	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE.....	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th ,,	MOREA.....	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE.....	6000	MARMORA ...	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
30th ,,	MALOJA	11000	.....	...
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
13th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
27th ,,	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA ...	11000
10th ,,	CHINA.....	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE.....	6000	MANTUA ...	11000
24th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA ...	11000
23rd ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
6th April	MARMORA	10000	.....	...
13th ,,	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE.....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	11000
27th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA ...	12000
11th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port-Said.

b The "MANTUA" sailing on the 28th October, proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipped at PORT SAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles .....Rs. 425 or Rs. 594		Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea...Rs. 525 or Rs. 627		Rs 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES, Superintendent,

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Levanzo.....	3 713	... ..	21th Nov. 191
D. Balduino	4 580	D. Maganzini	15th Dec. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Jan. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application,

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 743; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia.....	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to .....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

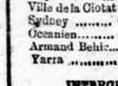
SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga ...	2184	Fri.	27th Oct.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Lhasa ...	2184	Mon.	30th Oct.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Kola ...	1205	Thurs.	2nd Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Nov. calling at Muscat, Lingu, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Wednesday 1st November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3118 tons, on or about 2nd November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 28th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

27th October, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
Nera	5533	...Casanova.....	29th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4148	...Cousin	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra.....	4142	...Rossi.....	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6333	..Bruno.....	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	.. Eschenauer ..	15th Feb. 1912.
Sydney	4118	...Costa	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien.....	4148	...Cousin	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic...	6335	.. Guionnet.....	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	...Rossi.....	6th June 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Polynesien	6363	...Bruno.....	4th Nov. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	...Eschenauer...	2nd Dec. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Building Horaby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Castalia ...	6388	G. Mitchell.....	4th Nov, 1911.
Elysia ...	6363	A. Haig	18th ,, ,,
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson.....	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia ...	5121	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th ,, ,,
Circassia ...	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
Castalia.....	6388	G. Mitchell.....	7th Feb. ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Elysia	6363	A. Haig.....	26th Feb. 1912.
Massilia.....	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. ,,
Olympia ...	5121	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	24th ,, ,,
Circassia ...	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th May ,,
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th ,, ,,
Massilia.....	5091	J. Thomson.....	3rd June ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	637
Bombay to Portsaid ... ... ,,	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ... ... ,,	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool, ,,	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ... ... ,,	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ... ... ,,	605	957
Bombay to New York ... ... ,,	808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez ... ... ,,	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt's.	To Sail on or about
a President.....	8310	Bremer.....	8th November.
b Kanzler.....	3000	Schutt	19th November.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

14, Marlow Street, Bombay, 9th October, 1911.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive sums for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits	Gold $ 3,566,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Washington,
Singapore,	Hankow,	Mexico,
Hongkong,	Peking,	Panama,
Canton,	Yokohama,	Colon,
Manila.	Kobe,	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Cutram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... ,, 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

QUERY No. 1.

Are you losing money by keeping an accumulation of old Jewellery and old silver hoarded up?

Many people have old Jewelry lying by, never used, which might be converted into cash or up-to-date ornaments. We buy old silver or gold in any condition for melting value. We make a speciality of remounting old Jewelry in modern designs. Ornaments discarded as being old-fashioned can by remounting be given a fresh period of usefulness in accordance with modern taste.

QUERY No. 2.

Are you seeking knowledge in artistic and beautiful Jewelry?

You will find at our Show Rooms a veritable Treasure House, while the prices do not soar to heights above the average asked anywhere in the word for artistically designed and finished goods that carry quality of the highest order in all respects.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful period., backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. Improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2s. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and secret means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 8d. spence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BY CULLA, and POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED

SINGAPORE

RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS

in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.

An article suitable for the DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.

Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show

AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY BATLIWALA'S AGUE CURED MIXTURE & PILLS.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

One Rupee each

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT Is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th December, 1911, for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned rations for Military Police in Burma, for a period of one year 1912-13.

(A). AT MANDALAY.

WHEAT ...	... lbs.	20,00,000

AT MYINGYAN.

WHEAT ...	... lbs.	20,00,000
GUNNY BAGS	... Nos.	39,000

(B). AT MANDALAY. B

Ghee Cow's best quality lbs. 5,00,000.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms and all particulars regarding the contract and Tender forms can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. NANGLE,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burm

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for MINERAL AXLE OILS," are invited for the supply of 1600 tons of high grade SUMMER MINERAL AXLE OIL, to be delivered in 7 monthly consignments and 1320 tons of high grade Winter Mineral Axle Oil to be delivered in 5 monthly instalments. The contract will be for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 15th day of February, 1912, the first instalment of Summer Oil being delivered by that date and the 1st instalment of Winter Oil by the first day of September, 1912.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, by 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 5th January, 1912, at which date time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present.

3. The Oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specification:—

SUMMER OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit.....0.890 to 0.920
Viscosity (redwood) at 140° Fahrenheit 480 to 500 Secs.
Flash Points (closed test) over .....380° Fahrenheit.
Cold test (setting point) ..... 40° to 44° Fahrenheit.

WINTER OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit..... 0.890 to 0.920.
Viscosity (redwood) at 140° Fahrenheit 300 to 360 Secs.
Flash Points (cold test) over ..... 380° Fahrenheit.
Cold tests, (setting point) .....20° to 22° Fahrenheit.

4. Form of Tender with full particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore on payment of Rs. 5 which amount must be remitted with application for Tenders. No Tenders will be considered unless submitted on this form.

5. If Tenderers are not actual manufacturers they must at the time of tendering give the names of the manufacturers of the Oils they propose to supply and state where the works are situated.

6. A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Note must be deposited with the Chief Cashier North-Western Railway, whose receipt should be attached to the Form of Tender. Tenders submitted without such receipt will not be considered.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or part of a Tender or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a Tender and can reject the whole or any part of any Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 23rd Oct., 1911.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

Tenders are invited for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, to the above Railway, for the year 1912, and will be received by the Agent and Manager, up to 12 noon on 27th November, 1911.

Full particulars together with Tender form may be obtained from the Store Keeper, Secunderabad on payment of two Rupees.

A CERTIFICATED MATERNITY NURSE, of the City of London Lying in Hospital, is open to immediate ENGAGEMENT, Address Mrs. W., care of Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Chemists and Druggists, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, of this Railway, upto 12 midday of 8th November, 1911, for the SUPPLY of 3,000 Tons of the best BENGAL COAL, to be brought direct by steamer and delivered not later than 25th December, 1911, into Railway wagons at Veraval Bunder, C. I. F.

The Coal must be of the best quality, clean and free from dust, shale, stone, earth of other impurities. The name of the pit and seam from which the Coal is to be supplied shall be stated and an authorised statement of the results of a recent analysis of the Coal should be submitted with the Tender.

Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 one from the Undersigned.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. S. DAVIES, M. I. C. E.,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagadh Railway.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

SOUTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

A SHIPMENT of 625 BAGS ALMONDS, from Constantinople per s. s. "SALZBURG," Bill of Lading No. 35, Consigned to Order, has been transhipped at Trieste to s.s. "PERSIA," due here about the 18th November.

The actual total weight of the bags is ONLY 6700 KILOS, which weight does not agree with documents.

For further particulars apply to,

E STUPARICH,
Act. Agent,
Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

NOTICE.

WANTED, TWO EUROPEANS, to fill temporary Police appointments of an Inspector and a Sergeant for the forthcoming Exhibition of Old Bombay. Men with previous Police experience preferred. Salary as under :—

INSPECTOR.

(a) Pay Rs. 200 per mensem.
(b) House-rent Rs. 75 per mensem.
(c) Conveyance allowance Rs. 25 per mensem.
(d) Actual cost of the articles of uniform.

SERGEANT.

a) Pay Rs. 110 per mensem.
(b) House-rent Rs. 50 per mensem.
(c) Conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per mensem,
(d) Actual cost of the articles of uniform.

The temporary appointments will last from the 29th November to about the 10th January, 1912.

Intending candidates should submit their applications to the Undersigned, with copies of testimonials, credentials etc., before the 10th November, 1911.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 26th October, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 30th day of November, 1911, for the APPOINTMENT of 1ST ENGINEER, Love Grove Sewage Pumping and Air Compressor Stations, Worlee, on a salary of Rs. 500 per month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 700 per month with free quarters.

Applicants should be between the ages of 28 and 35, and should have received their Mechanical Engineering training in Europe. They should have experience in the running and maintenance of large units of Steam Machinery and should possess some electrical knowledge. Preference will be given to holders of 1st Class B. O. T. Certificates.

The appointment is pensionable under the Municipal Pension Rules and leave is granted according to the uncovenanted Civil Service Regulations.

Apply with full particulars of training and copies of recent testimonials to

JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality,

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 25th October, 1911.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager of this Railway, upto 12 midday, FRIDAY, 10th November, 1911, for the SUPPLY of one shipload (five-thousand to six-thousand tons), of the best BENGAL COAL, to be brought direct by Steamer and delivered not later than 10th January, 1912, into wagons at Bhavnagar Bandar.

The Coal must be of the best quality, clean and free from dust, shale, stone, earth or other impurities. The name of the pit and seam from which the Coal is to be supplied should be stated and an authorised statement of the results of a recent analysis of the Coal should be submitted with the Tender.

Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 one from the Undersigned.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-Keeper.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 24th Oct., 1911.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

30TH NOVEMBER 1911.

SCOTSMEN are invited to note that it is proposed to hold a Dinner on the night of the NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF SAINT ANDREW. Those desirous of participating are requested to send in their names and those of their guests AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE to either of the undersigned.

Further particulars will be given.

Honorary Secretaries,
A. F. FERGUSON,
Graham's Buildings,
Parsi Bazaar Street.
A. M. REITH,
George Service and Co.,
Hornby Road.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Oahu
Calcutta	Shanghai	Honolulu
Madras	Malacca	Canton.
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Pukoi	Sourabaya	Kobe
Chaiburg (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 32.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND ROYAL MENAGERIE
of Performing Wild Animals.

LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company.

AGAIN
TO-NIGHT at 9-15 p. m.
OUR NEW PROGRAMME
Acknowledged by Press and Public to be better than the first

NEW ARTISTES! NEW ACTS!!
NEW CLOWN ENTREES!!!
WE PROMISE A CHANGE AND WE GIVE IT.
OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS AND PERFORMING PONIES.

Our Menagerie consists of Performing Elephants, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Kangaroo, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCT. 29TH
A HANDSOME GOLD and a SILVER WATCH given away amongst the Audience. Every purchaser of a Ticket will receive a coupon entitling them to a chance of winning one of these Watches.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 30TH.
AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST
When a handsome Trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet aided by the Mechanic.
(Limited to six entries.)

NEXT MATINEES.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, Oct. 28th and 29th. Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock. Children, Half Price at Matinees only.

NOTICE:—Special Trams running from Girgaum and Grant Rd., after every Performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re. 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.

Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.'s or at the Circus Tent, where Seats can be booked.

NOTICE:—Special arrangements made for Zenana Ladies.

MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director.
R. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-MORROW,
THE THRILLING PICTURE.
THE
ERUPTION OF MT. ETNA
AND
THE GREAT ELOPEMENT SCANDAL
LITTLE MORITZ AND JANE.

TO-NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT OF
CLIOS and PHYLETES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Clare Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail, the mortgagees, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of January, 1911, and made between Sidick Haji Hoosein of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the said Sidick Haji Hoosein who is now an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will pursuant to the power vested in the mortgagees by virtue of the said indenture of mortgage, put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, the immoveable property hereunder described, on the date hereunder mentioned.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 27th day of October, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuge tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Clare Road, Byculla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger piece of land Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 124, 273, 274, 278, New Nos. 1 A/13627, 1/13800, Old Survey Nos. 302, 313, 314, New Survey No 1 A/3584, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under E. Ward No. 3765 (3), and Street No. 20 (B), and bounded as follows:—Toat is to say on or towards the east by the Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by vacant land belonging to Ardeshir Curshedji Powwalla, and on or towards the north by the Adelphi Hotel property, and on or towards the south by vacant land belonging to Ardeshir Curshedji Powwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., the Vendors, Attorneys, at 18, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the executor of the late Bai Cooverbai, widow of Dayal Khimji a few lots of furniture such as chairs, benches, wooden boxes, easy chairs, cupboards, marble top round table bedsteads, punkha, one lot of copper, brass, and German silver utensils, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palaquin office shigram, in good order.
1 gentleman bicycle with stand in good order.
1 chestnut Aus. gelding, young, ridden as a charger, perfectly quiet The property of Capt. Greatwood.
1 bay Aus. gelding in good condition, rid en as a charger perfectly quiet. The property of Capt. Hunt.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sleater Road, near Grant Road Station, Dowa Platform very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, chairs, whatnots, dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments, carpets, table, hanging and hall lamps, tables and teapoys, reclining sofas, glass door cupboards, bentwood chairs, verandah benches, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and hanging presses, copper and alluminium utensils, &c., &c., the property of Dr. F. D. Nanavati and others.

The property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instrustions from the parties consersned Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 5th November, 1911, will sell by Public Auction, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), at "Tejpal Hall," Dandekar Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved blackwood and teakwood inlaid French-polished rich household furniture, large drawing-room suites, pier glasses, 2, 3, 5, 8 lights gas and electric chandeliers, very valuable rich ornaments, rich China and Japanese vases, bronze figures, ornaments, valuable almyrahs, iron fire proof safes, very valuable large drawing-room carpets, garden plants, electric light installation and fittings, two valuable four cylinder "Fiat" motor cars carriages, horses, etc., etc., the property of G. G. Tejpal, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 27th October, 1911.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A SINGLE-SEATED BROUGHAM, by Windover, in excellent condition, as owner proceeding to England. Apply Box No. 237, care of this Paper.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols.; "Scribner" '50 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values—Due Dates. Price Re. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¾ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2¼ per thousand!) 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2¼ per thousand!) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co.
KEMP & Co., Limited; &c.,

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to mental incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 6d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gaze[illegible]

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co. Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
Essence of Chiretta.

This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

H. James Ridley, Esq., of Kolnah, Jessore writes:—Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophylactic and ante periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type which would not yield to the usual remedies employed and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sundarban I think it incumbent on me to acquain you thereof pro bono publico.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known.

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Chemists, Bombay. No. 2.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Tank Street, or Soonti Moholla, near Two Tanks, without the Fort.
H. C. O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1100 of 1909.
Goolam Hussin vs.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pkgs.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 1-2	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	9⅛ 3-4	1-4	
4-3 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	83 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 1-8	3-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-4	3-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	54 1-2	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-15		1-2
do, do. at Berlin...	20-49 1-2		01
do. do. New York ..	4·87	1-3	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight ..	3 5-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 5-8		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4	1-8	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Firm.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 226,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000,

Rs. 16,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 21,20,000 " to Bombay
" 2,20,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 39,50,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 87 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 87 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 10,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" ..... " to Bombay.
" ..... " to Madras.

Total Rs. 19,50,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 87 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 87 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 60,70,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Moderate business.
Futures		...Steady.
East Indian		.....
Manchester	Quiet with a moderate enquiry	
Total Sales		... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		... 500 "
Imports		... 11,000 "
Mid-Americans		... 5·17unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		...9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·01	4·95	4·95	4·97	4·99
+08	+08	+08	+08	+08
Mar.-Apr.	April-May.	May-June.		June-July.
5·01	5·03	5·05		5·08
+08	+09	+08		+09

New York Official noon call Dec. 9-20, March 9-17.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9 19 March 9-30.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports	... 74,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 59,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 35,000
Exports to Continent	... 10,000
Spot Cotton—	9·35—10
Futures—Month of Dec. 9-24+08	Advanced on Southern buying of futures in the local market and on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of March. 9-23+07	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 7-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of	... 9·19 + 10
Do. do	... 9·23 + 7
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm.

GINNERS REPORT.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned upto 18th October as 7,741,000 commercial bales.
Additional Cotton Quotations unchanged,

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...37—1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...' 33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb—Sellers. Quiet
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs. ... Nominal.
Do Months—...Jan.-Feb.—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...36 5-8 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Value.
Victorian ...36 5-8 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Value.
New South Wales ...36 5-8 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Value.
Brown Cawnpore ...49 1-4 +1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...71 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 61 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...15 3-4—1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 3—Oct.-Nov.—Value—Steady.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ..... £ 67
Yellow Metal ..... d 6 1-8
Standard Copper G M B £55 7-16
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 20 3—1 1-2 Sellers.
Do Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Slow demand—Little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...Nothing doing.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 16 10—2
Months of Shipments ...Nov.
Tone—Opened steady. Closed weaker.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...22 4 1-2—1 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Business at a standstill.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Do. Nov.-Dec.—16 7 1-2—Nominal
Do. July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. Nov.-Dec.—16-9—Nominal
Do. July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta... .....
Do. Nov.-Dec.—17 3—Nominal.
Do. July-Oct—1912—15 1 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. Nov.-Dec.—17 4 1-2—Nominal
Do. July-Oct.—1912—15 3—Value.
General Tone—Nothing doing. Prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [26th Oct, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
6 Bundles Rs...	11,000	Lings	National Bank
2 Cases Sova...	1,50,000	Freemantle	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th Oct., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	14	15,798
B B and C I Railway ...	12	13,824

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16 Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for remittance and Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are firmer owing to the rise in silver.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d. 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward...	1s. 4 5-16d. from 18 Nov
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...135 1-2
Shanghai "	...180 1-4
Japan "	...140 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened at 95 1-16 for Cash, 95 for the near Settlement and 94 3-4 for the 2nd Settlement. Fluctuations during the day have been small and closing rates are as under.

We quote:—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 95 0	0 to 95 1 0
1st Settlement	...	Rs. 95 0	0
2nd Settlement	...	Rs. 94 13	0

BULLION:—
Bar Silver in London closed 3-16 higher for ready and for delivery in two months at 25 1-8 and 24 1-4 respectively. New York was 3-8 up at 54 1-2. The local market has been firm and advancing during the day and rates close as under Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	"	63 15 0
" 1st Settlement ...		"	63 15 0
" 2nd " ...		"	64 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The following are the Ginners' Report figures up to 18th October this season as compared with the figures of the past three seasons to same date, and the actual crops.

	Bales.	Crop.
1911 ...	...7,741,000	.....
1910 ...	...5,423,000	12,132,000
1909 ...	...5,530,000	10,610,000
1908 ...	...6,296,000	13,825,000

From the above it will be seen that it is impossible to estimate the crop for this season on the Ginners' Report figures so far received, as all depends on the earliness or lateness of the crop. In 1909 considerably more than half of the crop had been ginned by the 18th October. In the two other seasons given much less than half had been ginned. The present season is an early one. In 1908 (the last big crop year) 3,706,000 bales were ginned between 25th September and 18th October. This year the numbers of bales ginned during the same period is 4,078,000, i.e. an increase of 372,000 bales.
The local market opened steadier with good Broach quoted Rs. 257. During the day fluctuations occurred and at Colaba the price touched Rs. 250, recovering to Rs. 252, and closing irregular at about Rs. 251. Speculators have been the chief operators and further fluctuations are expected. It is difficult to give reliable quotations owing to the uncertainty of the markets. Rates change every few minutes.
Ready cotton is quiet with litttle doing.
QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 251	March
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat		" 250	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	" 248	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon		" 244	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...		" 241	"
Fine M G Khandeish	...	" 238	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	" 230	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	" 246	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	" 239	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	" 236	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	...	" 221	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	...	...Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	...	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	... 53,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·02	4·95	4·95	4·97
+ 01	unchanged		

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.
4·99	5·02	5·01	5·06	5·08
unchgd	+01	uncharged		

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—The market is steady for ready and has improved for forward delivery. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 12 13	0 B.T.
April-May	...	" 11 2	3 R.T.

RAPESEED:—The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote:—

Brown Cownpore ready...	Rs.	8 3	0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	9 1	0 "
Brown Delhi A. M. ...	"	8 5	0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—Tone steady.

White Khandeish ...	Rs.	63	0 0	O
Bold White 85 p.c. ...	"	57	0 0	D J
Black Kutni ...	"	49	0 0	D J
Red Jubbalpore ...	"	53	0 0	D F

POPPYSEED:—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready ...	Rs.	10 13	0 B. T.
Forward ...	"	11 2	0 R.T.

CASTORSEED:—Tone steady.

Ready ...	Rs.	7 8	0 R. T.
Apl.-May ...	"	7 6	0 R. T.

MOWRASEED:—Tone easier.

Ready ...	Rs.	7 7	0 R. T.

WHEAT:—The market is steady. We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p c	Rs.	5 2	0 R. T.
" Delhi A.M. ...	Rs.	5 7	6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bengal ...	...	...	1,670
Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,770
Bank of India ...	...	...	68
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	80
Indian Specie ...	...	...	50 1-4

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co...	...		1,910
David ...	...	...	410
Kohinoor ...	...	...	735
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,635
Standard ...	...	...	1,045

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	...	...	140
New Mofussil ...	...	...	855

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	146
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173
Bombay S N Co Ord.	257 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,170
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16
Tata Iron & Steel Co Ordinary ...	66 1-2
do do Deferred ...	119
Tata Hydro E P S Co Ordinary ...	265
do do Preference ...	237 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	... ...	1,848 bales
Wheat ...	... ...	6,008 cwts.
Linseed ...	... ...	878 "
Rapeseed ...	... ...	29 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	4,568 "
Poppyseed ...	... ...	Nil
Groundnuts...	... ...	762 "
Castorseed ...	... ...	5,570 "
Rice ...	... ...	2,966 "
Myrabollams	... ...	689 "
Cottonseed ...	... ...	5,242 "
Mowrasseed ...	... ...	579 "
Gram ...	... ...	231 "
Joowar ...	... ...	786 "
M ize ...	... ...	631 "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 23rd October.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—
Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 21st Oct. 1911, by Council Bills.....a £13,284,011
Balance to be remitted from 22nd Oct. 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 3,874,289
a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—262 1-2 cwts khasmis, D Passoo and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 5,476 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 100 1-2 cwts nigarseed, 100 cwts kajoo, P Assoo; 2,566 cwts myrabollams, W Bucher; 7,300 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co; 18 bales goats hair, E D Sassoon and Co; 82 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 2 bales silk kakoon, 2 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,008 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 617 1-2 cwts cottonseed, M Chajpal; 80 tons cotton and linseed cakes, A Moritz and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1 bundle woolen carpets, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 2,523 cwts java sugar, D B Khan and Co.
Persia s—2,756 cwts java sugar, Ralli Bros.
Delhi s—130 cwts buffalo horns, 60 cwts deerhorns, E Mohamed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—229 casks goatskins, Cox's Shipping Agency Ld.
Dalton Hall s—1,008 cwts myrabollams, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—50 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 1,600 cwts rapeseed, 4,180 cwts castorseed, 25,280 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts mustardseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,823 cwts castorseed, 3,500 cwts mowraseed, 6,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and C>; 100 cwts cashewnuts, 105 cwts gum arabic, Moosabhoy Jaferbhoy; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co; 300 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandass and Co; 102 cwts turmeric, J Nurbheram and Co.
Mantua s—2 bales silk, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HULL.

Springburn s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragjee; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, J Samvimall; 1,050 cwts mowrassed Baner and Kraute; 4,000 cwts castorseed B S Lloyd and Co.
Iddesleigh s—5,000 cwts cottonseed, P Pragjee; 2,025 cwts cottonseed, S Cooverjee and Co; 8,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 castorseed B S Lloyd and Co; 3,308 cwts castorseed, L Pragjee; 8,000 cwts castorseed, 8,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, J Samirmall; 1,050 cwts morawseed, Baner and Krause; 4,387 cwts myrabollams, K Kessanjee and Co; 325 cwts myrabollams, 950 cwts cottonseed A Khimjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Springburn s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 94 1-2 cwts gum arabic S Cooverjee; 100 cwts cashewnuts M Jaferbhoy; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, H Vanechand and Co; 502 1-2 cwts mustardseed A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co Ld; 055 cwts hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 104 bales cottonlly W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts cottonseed S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—25 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR PHILLADELPHIA.

Dalton Hall s—3,000 cwts myrabollams forbes F Campbell and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—325 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—75 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—191 bales cotton, M Futchally and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Gocaldass and Co.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th October, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	25	10	45 p. m.	3	30
Teheran ...	26	2	10 p. m.	0	42
Suez.....	26	2	0 p. m.	0	45

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ilyres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).
Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)
Telegrams for Magador are subject to delay (11-10-11).
Bhamo route to China interrupted between Mongtze and Manhao (11-10-11). Between Hankow and Yuchang (12-10-11). Between Yungchang and Huanleinpu (21-10-11) and between Tengyueh and Yungchang (24-10-11).
Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).
Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their codes, one at the Telegraph Office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Office (20-10-11).
It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)
Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting station on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can only be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams to all places in China via Bhamo only accepted at sender's risk (25-10-11).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—October 19, at Simla, from enteric fever Ernest William Andrews, Personal Assistant to the Quarter master General in India, in his 34th year.
HEALE—October 19, at Bannu. Alice Cecily, infant daughter of Captain and Mrs Heale, aged 18 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer expected to arrive at 9 a.m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "In the Grip of Alcohol". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "People worry more over a man who makes money too fast than over one who spends it too fast."—Atchison Globe.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Whadhwan arrived in Bombay yesterday, with twelve followers, and is residing at Watson's Hotel building.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—A Dedication Service will be held in the new Lodge, by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, on Saturday, October 28th, at 6 p.m. All friends are invited to be present. The Lodge is in Bellasis Road, near the Byculla Club.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

March	Minnehaha ..... F. Losey
Overture	Crown Diamonds ..... Auber
Selection	Midsummer Night's Dream ..... Mendelssohn
Valse	A Waltz Dream ..... Oscar Straus
A Morceau ...	Barcarolle ..... Tschaikowsky
B Vorspiel ...	(from Sigurd Jorsalfar)...Grieg
Romance	Nightshade ..... Reeves
Selection	The Catch of the Sea on...Haines

A PURDESHI ROBBED.—Devidin Bholanath, a Purdeshi, reports to the police that at 3 a.m., yesterday, while he was sleeping outside his hut at Dadar, with a milkman, named Prithipal, he was awakened by some one attempting to remove a necklace of three gold coins valued at Rs. 75 from his neck. He raised an alarm and Prithipal came to his assistance. A scuffle ensued between the two and some four Purdeshi thieves, in the course of which he and Prithipal received several knife-wounds on their forearms. The four men then ran away taking the necklace with them.

CONVICTIONS CONFIRMED.

On the Apellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of the appeals from the decisions of Rao Bahadur C.H. Setalvad, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, who convicted Gopal Ganu of hurt and sentenced him to eight months' rigorous imprisonment, Purshotam Birji of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced him to five months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 700, and Mathuradass Vithaldass of criminal breach of trust and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.
After going through the papers, their Lordships dismissed the appeals and confirmed the convictions and sentences.

RIVAL BARBERS.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Sessions Judge of Satara, who convicted Rangoo Rania and Bapoo Raghu of mischief by fire and sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment.
Mr. R. S. Pandit, instructed by Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.
The accused, it appeared, were barbers in the village of Ving, and it was alleged that on the night of the last Mahashivratri, they set fire to the house of a villager. Their defence was that they were originally the village barbers of the place and owing to factional malice, a new barber was imported into the village and a conspiracy was set on foot to get them into trouble and drive them out of the village.
After hearing the arguments, their Lordships reversed the convictions and sentences and ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

ORIENT CLUB SWINDLED.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, disposed of the case in which Inspector Murray charged Balaji Babaji, a peon, and Vinayek Damodar Wagle, an accountant, in the service of the Orient Club, with breach of trust as servants and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 696, being part of the amount of subscriptions collected from members.
Mr. Athavle, pleader, appeared for the first accused and Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the second accused.
The complaint was that on the 24th July last Mr. Dillon took charge of the management of the Club, and as he found that several bills were in arrears, he told the accountant to send out reminders. On investigation it was ascertained that subscriptions paid by the members amounting to Rs. 1,236 had not been entered in the books, and the matter was reported to the police.
The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the prosecution had undergone much trouble in collecting evidence against the accused. The first accused had not been able to satisfactorily account, for the sum of Rs. 696, collected from various members of the Club. His Worship was not satisfied as to the evidence against the second accused, though there were strong suspicions against him, but the Court did not feel justified in framing a charge against him and he was, therefore, discharged. As to the first accused his Worship could not bring himself to believe that the swindle was done by him single-handed. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Maganlal Gulabchand, a Hindu, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two loose diamonds valued at Rs. 400.
It appeared that the accused went to the shop of one Nanabhai Shivdass, a jeweller, and took away two loose diamonds for sale on the 12th instant. Three days later, he saw the complainant and said that the diamonds had not then been sold, but that he would do his best to sell them. He then kept out of the complainant's sight. The police were subsequently informed and the accused was arrested when the diamonds were recovered from one Kaliandas.
The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to a month's simple imprisonment.

Colonel Sydney Long Jacob C.I.E., of 71 Highbury Hill, London, late of the Royal Engineer, who saw service in the Afghan War of 1879, afterwards Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab Public Works Department, has left £25,409.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The Alleged Disaffection.

With reference to the statements, which have been current that serious dissatisfaction exists among the drivers and engine staff of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, we understand that there is at present no occasion to fear that the matters in question will not be settled amicably. Two different petitions have been received from the men on the Northern and Southern sections of the line, in which they ask for a revision of certain allowances and some other concessions. In informal discussions, however, between the Agent and sections of the men concerned, a very friendly spirit has been shown on both sides. The Agent is willing to grant any reasonable request and a complicated series of calculations is being made in the Company's offices to discover the exact effect of the allowances complained of. Representatives of the men who are being elected by ballot, will make a full statement and explanation of their claims in the course of a week or so and when all the necessary figures, relating to these have been prepared, the questions raised will be carefully considered.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT "DONGOLA."

The hired Transport "Dongola," Captain L. E. S. Spicer, R. N. R., sailed yesterday for Queenstown and Southampton with the Leinster Regiment and details, consisting of 48 officers, 34 ladies, and 20 children, 17 warrant officers, 20 women and 27 children, 1,362 men rank and file, 75 women and 158 children, 17 men, 8 women and 9 children, (invalids). The following are the names of the officers:—
Col. H. F. M. Wilson, C.B., wife and daughter General Staff; Lieut. Col. S. Westcott, C.M.G., and wife R.A.M.C.; Capt. C. E. W. S. Fawcett R.A.M.C.; Capt. M. J. Cromer, R.A.M.C.; Lieut. M. C. Ferress, Guy Lane Fus; Maj. H. B. Welman, wife and child Leinster Regiment; Capt. K. E. Jopp wife and 3 children, Leinster Regiment; Capt. and Qr. Mr. J. Grainger, wife and daughter, Leinster Regiment; Rev. H. T. H. Rauntree, Chaplain; Lieut.-Col. C. S. B. Evans Lombe, Leinster Regiment; Major J. Craske, D.S.O., Leinster Regiment; Capt. N. G. Burnard, Leinster Regiment; Capt. C. Harman, Leinster Regiment; Capt. R. R. Smyth Leinster Regiment; Lieut. R. B. Bergue, Leinster Regiment; Lieut. W. G. H. Bates, Leinster Regiment, Lieut. R. P. J. Mitchell, Leinster Regiment; Lieut. A. Lecky, Leinster Regiment; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. N. T. Nickalls, 17th Lancers; 2nd Lieut. W. D. Lawson, Leinster Regiment; 2nd Lieut. F. G. S. Maclean, Leinster Regiment; 2nd Lieut. H. D. Andrews, Leinster Regiment; Capt. and Mrs. O. B. L. Hampden, Ox and Berks L. I.; Wife of Captain G. H. Riach, R. G. A.; Col. H. Daddington, R.F.A.; Captain and Mrs. D. Macleod 2nd Gordon High; Lieut. F. R. G. Forsyth, Seaforth High; Major and Mrs. R. K. Applin D.S.O. 14th Hussars; Captain R. S. Hamilton, Grace 13th Hussars; wife of late Captain H. E. Reid, B. Scots; wife of late Col. G. M. Evans, 16 Rajputs; Family of Lieut. J. H. Gibbons and 2 children, M.W.S.; Lieut. A. Featherston Laugh 14th Hussars; Lieut. E. Montague Smith, 35 Scinde; Captain and Mrs. H. M. Alexander, S. and T. Corps; Family of Capt, S. B. Marray, and 2 children, S. and T. Corps; Lieut. J. W. Thomas, and wife and daughter, Army Schools; Maj. A. J. Badcock, and wife, S and T Corps; Capt. E. L. Hayes-Sadler, 2-8 Gurkhas; Lieut. D. J. B. Lloyd, 5th Gurkhas; Capt. J. McQ. Sealy, 64th By. R. A.; Lieut. R. H. Nolan, R. A. M. C.; Capt. W. H. Samuel, 1st Middlesex; Lieut. P. R. Mitchell, R. G. A.; Capt. A. Gale, A. R. D.; Lieut. A. G. Gilman, R. H. A.; Lieut. W. S. Courtfield, 2nd Leinster; Lieut. L. D. Daly, 2nd Leinster; Capt. P. Ashford, wife and infant, M. A. Dept.; wife of Capt. C. R. Seymour, 13th Rajputs; Capt. H. F. Whitby and wife, 19th Lancers; wife of Capt. R. C. MacWatters, I. M. S.; family of Capt. H. F. Gordon, A. R. D.; family of Capt. F. N. White, A.R.D.; family of Capt. C.N. McMullan, I. M.S. 15th Sikhs: family of Capt. C.T. Morris, 82nd Punjabis; son of Lieut. J.W. Thomas, I. A. Schools; sister of Lieut. A. Masters, 34th S. Pioneers; family of Capt. H. C. Duncan, 4th Gurkhas; Capt. C. C. Marindin, R. G. A.; wife of Capt. A. W. Overbesk and Wright, I. M. S; wife of Capt. S. M. Castle and child, S. A. C.; Capt. L. R. Vaughan, 7-2 Gourkhas; family of Capt. F. H. Moor 1 child, 2nd Berks; family of Capt. A. H. Arbuthnot, 2 children 2-7 Gourkhas; wife of Rev. Rountree, Chaplain; Capt. R. L. C. Sweeney, S. and T. Corps; wife of Major S. J. Murray, 2 children, Con. Rangers.

SUED BY A BUTLER.

Sequel to the Entertaining of Indian Princes.

A sequel to the garden party, given to meet the Indian Princes over for the Coronation by Mr. Ratan Tata at York House, Twickenham, the former home of the Comte de Paris and the Due d'Orleans during the summer was heard at Brentford County-court on Sept 28 when Mr. Ratan Tata was sued by George Henry Longley, his former butler, for £14, a month's board and wages in lieu of notice.
Mr. Humphreys, for the plaintiff, said that on 4th July Mr. Ratan Tata entertained 1,350 people to meet the Indian Princes. All the champagne served out was consumed and when no more could be obtained the plaintiff was blamed for its shortage. An altercation ensued, and next morning the plaintiff was dismissed, being paid only up to the time he left. No answer had been received to his request for a reference.
In answer to the defendant's private secretary, Mr. N. M. N. Wadia, the plaintiff denied that he was told by the steward that the champagne must have been consumed by others than the guests. He was not offensive to the steward.
Evidence was called for the defence to the effect that on the day of the garden party the plaintiff was the worse for liqu

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Qnilon" 4,941 tons Captain W. T. Stewart, arrived here on Thursday from Calcutta October 14, with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer "Bombay Maru" 3,398 tons Captain T. Hori arrived here on Thursday from Kobe September 24 with a general cargo.

The steamer "Abydos" 1,939 tons Captain E. X. Davies arrived here on Thursday from Calcutta October 16 with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Itria" 3,419 tons Captain R. E. Honywood arrived here on Thursday from Java October 10, via Colombo with a cargo of sugar and 4 passengers.

The City Line steamer "City of Vienna" 2,985 tons Captain R. N. Gordon, arrived here on Thursday from Newport September 23, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Oolabaria, 3,436 tons Captain Ramage, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Diwan of Janjira reports that the red buoy on the north side of the "Whale Reef" off the Rajapuri point, removed for the south-west monsoon, was replaced in position on the 26th September.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr... ...Luck .....Troopship
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
R I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Forteath...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus .....Comdr C P B Powell.....R Navy

Stream.

Abydos.....1939 Davies ....G H Cassum
Bombay Maru...3398 Hori .....N Y Kaisha
Itria.....3419 Honywood .....M M & Co
Quilon.....4941 Stewart..... . M M & Co
City of Vienna 2985 Gordon ....K N & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 26.

Assaye.....4459 Cochran, ..Shanghai 8-11 P & O S N Co
Begonia.....2316 Mathews .....The Bombay Co
Beswada .....3270 Goss ..... M M & Co
Fangtarn .....3112 Tilsmann .....W & A G & Co
Helios ..... 869 Kundsen..... .....
Kola..... 510 Eiton ..... M M & Co
Lalpoora .....3124 Sinclair ....M M & Co
Leichtenfels.....3528 Walldorff ....W & A G & Co
Madura.....1273 Pratt ..... M M & Co
Mantua .....4905 Vibert ...Marseilles...28 10...P & O Co
Norfolk.....2508 Buckley .....F F Campbell & Co
Oolobaria .....3436 Ramage ....M M & Co
Peebles.....2732 Wallace .....T Morrison & Co
Springburn.....3173 Williams ..Calcutta ...A Yule &Co
Sofala .....2436 Bowman..... .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 26, PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Bassano	3761	Boxhall	Karachi	2 11	J Finlay & Co
C&R Clan Cameron	2285	Taylor	Mangalore	1 11	J F & Co
D&S Lindula	2183	Logan	Gulf	1-11	M M & Co
F Nawab	2041	Elliott	Jeddah	2-11	Turner Morrison & Co
G Sha Ameer	1921	Cusock	Jeddah	1-11	Bo & H S N Co
H Dalton Hall	2264	Gorst	Philadelphia		W & A G & Co
K Iddesleigh	2532	McClutcheon	Hull		B & P S N Co
L Rihmani	1873	Green	Jeddah	27 10	B & P S N Co
M Norkoowa	1074	Jones	Jeddah	29-10	B & H S N Co
N Brilliant Bque	2019	Grant	Philadelphia	4 11	Standard Oil Co
O Gallea	555	Watt	Repairing	27-10	J Mackintosh & Co
P C Fird Laeisz	3158	Reinner			W & A G & Co
Q Isami	1604	Francis	Jeddah	22-10	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4081	Mitchell	Liverpool	4-11	W & A G & Co
5 Fakhri	2555	Kass	Jeddah		B H S N Co
7 Koerber	3164	Foresti	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
10&11 Chupra	3354	Henderson	Antwerp	4 11	M M & Co
16 Caledonia	1717	Shaw	Dunkirk	31 10	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Satyanjes	5 7	Hossein	N F	N F	Bo S N Co
Saburmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Purani	532	Fakira	Bavnagar	28-10	B S N Co

V D H W

Indravati	513	Esmail	N F		B S N Co
Lisiga	951	Rothwell	Karachi	27 10	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	From
25	Quilon	Stewart	Calcutta, Oct 14
	Bombay Maru	Hori	Kobe, Sept 24
	Abydos	Davies	Calcutta, Oct 16
	Itria	Honywood	Java, Oct 10
	City of Vienna	Gordon	Newport, Sept 23

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Barbarigo	Giacopollo	Calcutta
	Dwarka	Mason	P Gulf, &c
	Dongola	Spicer	Southampton
	Oolobaria	Ramage	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday —

Steamer Bombay Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" C Ferd Laeisz, for Hamburg, &c.
" Abydos, for Mauritius.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf.
" Bassano, for Hull via Karachi.
" Delhi, for London & Co.,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer "Trafford Hall" left Birkenhead on the afternoon of the 23rd and steamer City of Athens, arrived at Marseilles on the 24th inst

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 27th October.

931. To-day Friday, the 27th instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p. m.

932. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—

Saturday, the 28th inst "A" Coy.
Sunday, the 29th inst "G" Coy.
Monday, the 30th inst, "D" Coy.
Thursday, the 2nd prox "F" Coy (Medicals),
Trains leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

933. The Miniature range at Carnac Road will be open for Matches 19, 20 and 21 on Saturday, the 28th instant, from 3 to 5 p.m., and Sunday, the 29th instant, from 9 to 11 a.m.

934. Signallers—The Signallers of "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., on Saturday, the 28th instant, and every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, until further orders.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Prospectus of Military Tournament competitive events of the Exhibition may be seen at Head-Quarters, where entry forms may also be obtained.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Prices. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do,
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do,
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do,
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do,
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins,
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for ecolic hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co, of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES,

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk,

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

The Bombay Gazette
Christmas Number,
1911.

TO BE ISSUED DEC. 15.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will contain the following among other Stories:—

THE THREE NECKLACES,
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

THE BANKER AND THE BREACHES BUOY,
By
JOCUTCLIFFE HYNE.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THOME.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUT STATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL,
By
TOM GALLON.

A ROPE OF SNOW,
By
FRED M. WHITE.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH,
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK.

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B. REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

Application for advertisement space should be made at once to GENERAL MANAGER.

USEFUL BOOKS
ON MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE

HINTS TO CANDIDATES for the L. R. A. M. ASSOC BD., and other Examinations in Pianoforte Playing, by Wilson Manhire, F. T. C. L., L. R. A. M., A. R. C. M,
As. 12

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF MUSIC. The Candidates Manual for all Examinations, with notes on the writing of Music, Hints on Examination Preparation and the working of Examination Papers.
As. 12.

MODEL ANSWERS, TO QUESTIONS ON TOUCH.
For Candidates Preparing for Examinations in Pianoforte Playing.
As. 6.

THE MUSIC STUDENT'S COPY BOOK Containing the necessary HINTS & EXAMPLES on the writing of musical notation for Private Study and all Examinations.
As. 12.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 27th October, 1911.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE annual report on the administration of the Bombay Port Trust is a cheery document and on the face of it everything seems as right as right can be. The sanguine views taken by the Budget Committee when framing the estimates of receipts for the year, in consideration of the favourable monsoon of 1909 and the prospects in the most important branches of the trade, were more than justified in the result of the year's working. The result of a comparison of gross revenue and actual receipts is the substantial excess of actuals over estimates—figures which are declared to be the highest on record in the history of the Trust. The new loan, which the Trust raised during the year makes the seventh instalment of the funds required for the Alexandra Wet Dock and the Hughes Dry Dock and brings the total of amount of loans raised for these works to Rs. 277 lakhs. The total debt of the Board at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 10,31,73,904, a very heavy liability which will probably increase in bulk before it becomes smaller. But Port Trust finances have been the subject of considerable controversy and possibly may again, now that the report has been issued. That document is somewhat briefer than its predecessors unfortunately and does not give such full information on many points as the public would like to be in possession of. We find that a Committee of experts was appointed to formulate and submit proposals as regards details of working the Port Trust Railway and attendant trade arrangements. Their report was submitted to the Trustees and has been discussed with the Chamber of Commerce. An estimate for the entire cost of the scheme, including the Mazagon-Sewri reclamation, commenced in 1907-08, amounting to four-hundred lakhs, has been drawn up and submitted to Government for sanction. Presumably this is entirely a new loan to carry out Railway works which have hung fire for some mysterious reason or other and for sidings which will take the place of those contemplated in the original dock scheme. The report gives us no details, but we believe we are right in saying that the original scheme of service within dock limits has had to be abandoned as wholly impracticable.

The work on the Mazagon-Sewri reclamation is reported to have been continued by the suction dredgers, but delays were caused by serious breakages in the machinery of the dredgers, one of them having been laid up for six months pending repair. The work of making the banks to form enclosures for the clay pumped by the dredgers was continued and a total length of 19,280 feet is reported to have been completed at the end of the year, the construction of the retaining walls, continued and surfacing of portions of the reclaimed areas completed. But we should have liked to know about when the work is likely to be completed, whether the reclamation so far as it has gone is satisfactory and when it will be possible to remove Cotton Green from Colaba to the new spot. There is a feeling abroad that the work has made but slow progress and the reclamation will not be in such condition as to be available for the use for which it was intended until after considerably greater expenditure has been incurred. This feeling may be utterly without foundation, but that it exists at all is indicative of public impatience at the pace at which progress has proceeded.

With regard to the new dock works we learn that expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 54,29,207, making a total of Rs. 2,31,31,594 expended since the works were commenced in 1904. Progress on the works continues to be slow, says the report, the contractors representing that one of the principal difficulties they have had to encounter is scarcity of labour. The contract time, after which penalty will accrue against the contractors if the works are not completed, has been extended to the 1st June next in consideration of extra work and alterations and doubtless the contractors will feel they are being generously treated. Whether the work will be completed by the date now fixed they are best judges; but there seems no scarcity of labour at present. Orders have been given in England for the construction of the machinery and plant such as gates, caissons, and cranes, so that there may be a complete equipment for working when the docks are ready to be opened. Work on construction of the transit sheds is said to be well in hand, so probably everything will be ready by the time the gates and caissons are in place, for the Railway officials on the Board of Trustees have we suppose by this time solved all the problems which perplexed their colleagues and by this time next year we may be on the eve of the formal opening. Of the smaller works which the Trust has carried out during the year may be mentioned the extension of the Mazagon coal bunder for the accommodation of the trade. The work of filling in the sand and tile basin has commenced in January last year with material excavated from the Kasara basin and it is claimed that the reclaimed area will provide useful additional accommodation for trade proposes while a large area has already been applied for by the lubricating oil trade. The construction of the new godown for the storage of dangerous petroleum on the foreshore at Sewri was completed and the building is fully let on leases to companies engaged in the trade.

LAND ADMINISTRATION. A favourable, though variable, review of the season of 1909-10 is contained in the land administration report of the Bombay Presidency, and in many instances throws into sharp contrast the present year of shortage. Fortunately, however, it indicates that through the Presidency generally there will be a reserve on which the ryots may fall, in spite of the fact that in Gujarat, where scarcity is principally felt, the crops, though satisfactory, were not so heavy as in some parts of the province. In the Northern Division, the rainfall was everywhere sufficient and generally well distributed except for the failure in Gujarat of the few showers which usually fall towards the end of September. In Thana the rain, which was exceptionally heavy in July, continued until well into the first week in October. The Sabarmati came down in heavy flood in August, doing a considerable amount of damage to standing crops in parts of Sanand and Dholka. Rice was fairly good everywhere, though, in Gujarat, the failure of the late rains stood in the way of its being a bumper crop, while in Thana the delay in transplantation caused by heavy rain in July had the same effect. Irrigated rice in Ahmedabad and Kaira did exceedingly well, while the outturn of wheat, bajri and jowari was everywhere either good or fair. The cotton of Broach and Surat was exceptionally good and the rabi crops were normal everywhere except in Ahmedabad and Kaira. The results of the year were somewhat unequal in the different districts of the Central division, but the season, regarded as a whole, was decidedly more favourable than the preceding year. The rainfall was rather peculiar. It commenced rather late with light and scattered showers, was heavy in the middle, and variable and scanty at the end. The kharif was satisfactory in West Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur and the western division of Poona; elsewhere the yield was much reduced either by excessive moisture as in East Khandesh or by prolonged break as in the parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. The rabi crops were adversely affected almost everywhere except in Satara (which, it seemed, found the season to be most favourable) by a deficiency in the late rains and the yield was generally much below the normal.

In the Southern Division the season on the whole was good in the above-ghat districts. In Belgaum and Dharwar, however, the crops were somewhat affected by the deficient rainfall of October and November. There was in Dharwar an insufficiency of water for irrigation, and in Bijapur although the early rains were deficient both kharif and rabi crops were saved by the good fall in August and September. Thus we have a report, which speaking generally describes a harvest which was above the average with the exception of Gujarat and some portions of the Central Division. At the same time there was a decrease of the net Government revenue in both the Northern and Central Divisions, which was due amongst other causes largely to the forfeiture and relinquishment of occupied land. This decrease amounted roughly to Rs. 90,000, and with the present poor season there does not appear to be much prospect of cultivation of these lands being rapidly resumed. No such phenomenon occurred fortunately in the Southern Division, where an increase of Rs. 57,000 occurred mainly due to enhanced rates of revision in Dharwar.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE. ALL Britishers will feel a little throb of pleasure at the news that the Crystal Palace is not to be lost to London and the nation. Londoners, although the familiarity, which sometimes only seemingly breeds contempt, might make them reluctant to confess it, have always had a peculiar pride in the huge glass house at Sydenham, and to many a country cousin London would lose half its charm without the great gleaming palace, and its magnificent grounds. The workman nowadays takes a broader outlook on his pleasures, than he did a few years ago, but one can easily remember the day when the only possible programme for the annual "waysgoose," as they call these summer outings in the west country, was a train ride to London and a day at "the Palace." Nowadays the workman and the artisan seek their holiday in leafy forest glades, or by a sunny daneing seas, and the Crystal Palace is a pleasant memory of younger days. Probably that is how it is with the nation, and thus it is that "the Palace" has fallen on more evil days than ever. Now only the children want to see it, and the grown-ups who used to go often and in crowds, stay away. The Festival of Empire of course brought back the crowds, but except for that, probably the only occasions in recent years on which the people have flocked to it in really big numbers have been the final rounds of the English Football Cup. Then the football ground, which is only a more or less recent addition to the huge gardens, has been packed with excited shouting crowds, numbering more than one hundred thousand people. The Crystal Palace has been the scene of the biggest football crowds which have ever been known, and if only for the associations it has for the great football public it is worth preserving. Britishers, however, have on more than one account affectionate sentiments towards "the Palace" and it is due to more fundamental causes than any neglect of theirs that it has fallen on evil times. As a purely commercial undertaking, it was conceived on too vast a scale to be a paying concern, and during successive changes of ownership, it has never been remunerative. It is now to be preserved as a national treasure after having contributed to the national amusement for 57 years. It was opened in 1854, having, it is scarcely necessary to remind our readers, been built according to designs of Sir Joseph Pacton, principally from the materials of the great Hall set up in Hyde Park for the great Exhibitions of 1851. It is to be hoped that some new uses will now be found for it which will restore to it some of its bygone glories.

YERAUDA REFORMATORY. A NOTABLE feature of the annual report of the Yerauda Reformatory School is the statement that the number of boys under sentence of detention has been rising steadily from year to year. During last year the average daily number was 159·4; in the preceding year it was 155·2 and in the year before that 152. The increase in actual number is small, but when one notes that the number of new admissions during last year was only 48, it is apparent that the rate of increase is fairly considerable. As to its reasons we are not informed, but although it may be due to a growth of juvenile crime, we think it is more likely to represent a more widespread appreciation by magistrates of the more modern and better methods of punishment, and if that is the case it is a good thing. There are few unusual features in the report. There were as ordinarily a number of boys let out on license in the service of cultivators and artisans in the neighbourhood and of these a number as usual—there were ten last year—took advantage of their comparative liberty and absconded. As a set-off there were seven re-captures of boys who had escaped during previous years. In the Reformatory itself eighty-five boys were engaged in industrial pursuits, 27 as carpenters, 14 as blacksmiths, 14 as painters and polishers and 30 as book-binders, and between them they succeeded in earning some eleven hundred rupees. Seventy-seven boys were also engaged in gardening and they made a profit of Rs. 770. The behaviour of the boys is reported generally to have been good, altough exceptions had to be noted in a few cases. Four boys seem to have formed a somewhat ingenious plan to escape, intending to break out of the building with the aid of tools stolen from the carpentry shops, and another boy tried to poison himself with an acid which is used for cleaning leather and nearly succeeded. The other cases which are noted are only instances of boyish misbehaviour, such as the two enterprising youths who having been left in charge of some fruit at the flower show, not unnaturally helped themselves. During the latter part of the year the Reformatory became somewhat overcrowded, and it is clear that the new buildings for which plans and estimates have been passed are somewhat urgently needed.

We are asked to state that the English mail steamer "Salsette" will arrive to-day (Friday) at 9 a.m. and will land her passengers and baggage at the Ballard Pier.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the homeward Mails of the 21st instant arrived at Aden, at mid-night on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Morea," with the outward Mails of the 20th instant, passed Suez at 5 p. m., on Thursday.

THE Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

REGULATIONS for the appointment of probationers to the Indian Forest Service in 1912, are published in this week's "Bombay Government Gazette."

IT is stated that neither the Chief Justice of Bengal nor Mr. Justice Mukherjee will sit in the appeal in the Manicktollah case as they decided the appeal in the original conspiracy case, and that Mr. Garth with Mr. Birdley Norton will be retained for the appellants. The Advocate-General will not appear in the case.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending October 21st, was 591, giving a death-rate of 31·42, per annum per thousand as against 27·75, the corresponding period of last year, and 32·17, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 77 died from fevers; 4, plague; 1, cholera; 45, phthisis; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 154, affections of the respiratory organs; 38, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 37, still-born; 91, old age and debility; and 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 38; Brahmin, 15; Lingast, 3; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 251; Hindu low caste, 63; Musalman, 166; Parsi, 17; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 2; European, 7; and other and unknown castes, 3. The total number of birth was 483 as against 426, for the corresponding period of last year, and 420, the average over the past five years.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR.

I.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST

BY

SIR W. LEE-WARNER, G. C. S. I.

"One doubts if India exists," so writes Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, one of India's visitors who claims with reason the spiritual faculty of sympathy. Opinions may differ when he assumes a monopoly of that faculty, and his statement that "far away back there was an India" must be regarded as contrary to fact. There never was an "India," before British rule, if by that phrase we mean a civil society of men dwelling within the territories known to-day as the Indian empire, united together for their common advantage, and obeying an established government. Her peoples and communities have passed through four periods of history, which may roughly be called the Aryan from 3,000 B.C., as Hindus assert, but more probably from 1,500 B.C., to 261 B.C.; the Buddhist from 261 B.C. to 648 A.D.; the Mohammedan lasting to the battle of Panipat 1526 A.D.; and the Mughal which ended in the release of the blind Emperor Shah Alum from the Marathas on the capture of Delhi by Lord Lake on September 15, 1803. The Aryan settlement on the Sarasvati river flowing into the Sutlej was only gradually extended to the plains of the Ganges and the Indus, then to a limited extent across the Vindhya mountains, and not until 261 B.C. did it reach the maritime districts washed by the Godavari and Kistna. Even within this limited area there was no one undisputed authority. When the veil was lifted by Alexander's invasion of the Punjab and Sind for 19 months 326—325 B.C., that corner of Hindustan was found divided up under numerous chiefs at war with each other and not able to unite under Porus for the common defence.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

In the succeeding Buddhist period three great rulers stand out as able to claim dominion over India, the Mauryan King of Maghada, the famous Asoka, crowned 269 P.C. who died in 231 B.C., Samudragupta who styled himself Emperor of India 330 A.D., and Harsha who gathered all the people about him at Kanauj in 643 A.D. The first of these waded through a sea of blood to his throne, but in 184 B.C., the kingdom he had founded was shattered like glass and the broken pieces passed into the hands of many rulers. The second left nothing but pillars to mark the "golden age" which soon disappeared with the invasion of the White Huns and the uprising of numberless petty chiefs whose sole relics in coins and inscriptions are still being cast up by the excavator's spade. Finally Harsha's administration of 70 provinces, so lauded by the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsiang, was wrecked on his death by his own minister and his rebellious Viceroys. So far then history gives no warrant for supposing that "far away back there was an India." During the Mohammedan period at first Sind and the Punjab and then northern India became the scene of constant incursions, while the rest of India was divided under the shifting authority of mushroom kingdoms which grew up and died down in a season. Alberuni describes the effect of the 12 invasions of Mahmud A.D. 999—1027 in these terms: "he utterly ruined the country performing marvellous deeds by which the Hindus were atoms of dust scattered in all directions, and like a tale of old in the mouth of the people. Even permanent conquest brought little relief, for from 1206—1526 of the 34 kings of Delhi, nearly every succession was disputed, and 12 of those who gained the throne were deposed or put to death Delhi began to be adorned with its splendid minaret, the Qutbi Minar 1230 and other buildings, poetry and the fine arts flourished, and the royal armies invaded Central India, and even in 1311 built a mosque at Rameswaram in the extreme south of the Peninsula. But India was neither subjugated nor united, and even the central portion of the Delhi kingdom itself broke up into seperate states before Taimur in 1398 massacred 100,000 prisoners, and having taken the capital city gave it up for eight days to pillage and massacre. At last the conquest of the country by Babar brought on the scene a succession of vigorous rulers 1526—1803, who for the first time seemed likely to make of the whole continent and united State. But no sooner had Akbar 1556—1605 laid down sound principles of toleration and administration than his successor departed from them. The Mughals lost control over Afghanistan, and under Aurangzeb endeavoured to assert Imperial control over the Deccan. The task was beyond their powers, and from the day of his death at Ahmednagar Feb. 21, 1707, their empire began to decay, and neither within nor on the borders of their dominion could peace and order be maintained. History repeated itself, and the latest invaders, like their predecessors from the Aryans downward, failed to weld India into a state.

CERTAIN PALPABLE FACTS.

But if "India" neither existed in the past nor exists to-day, both then and now its various attractive, and capable peoples and communities remain a solid fact, constituting a tremendous responsibility and interest. The Indian Empire, as we know it consisting of 13 British provinces and some 700 native States, covers an area of 1,774,000 square miles, a space as large as Europe with the omission of Russia. It supports a population enriched by constant waves of invasion numbering 315 millions of whom 244 millions are subjects of the King, and 71 subjects of native Princes under the protection of his Majesty. Its extended land frontier from Persia to the river Mekong marches with Persia, Afghanistan, the Russian and Chinese Empires, and Siam. One slender tie holds together in peace and order this vast collection of races, a British administration represented by an Imperial civil service of some 1,400 officials, while other forces tend to keep them apart. Their speech is the sound of many tongues in 147 different languages, not merely dialects which are much more numerous. The English languag is spoken throughout the Empire, but not more than two and a half millions have ever learnt or are learning that language. Religious differences and castes still further separate the peoples from each other. The original inhabitants of the country are held of no account by the Aryans and other invaders who in the past drove them from their original homes. It is computed by the Hindus themselves that 54 millions are still held to be unclean and unapproachable in the eyes of a twice born Hindu. These represent the original inhabitants the Dasyus or "black men" upon whom the Aryans waged ruthless war. Of them some 9 millions are animistic dwelling in the seclusion of forest and mountain. The rest are included in the 208 millions of Hindus. Some 63 millions are Mohammedans, 10 millions are Budhists, Christians number 3 millions, and the rest are Sikhs, Jains, Parsis and others. The populations unlike that of Europe is rural and not urban, and almost entirely engaged in agricultural pursuits thus rendered dependent upon the regularity of the rainfall which is chronically defective over large areas. But notwithstanding these hindrances to moral and material progress, there are certain characteristics of the Indian peoples common to all and admirable. If India is a land of shadows in which forward movement is slow, and of silences in which no 'voice of India' can be heard, it is a land of patience under suffering and of deep religious feeling. The people are easy to govern, obedient, and content with little. The mineral and other resources of the country are varied and rich, and amongst the mixed elements of the population there are men adapted to every industry and occupation. The much neglected "untouchables" are finding in the coal mines and newly organised fields of labour an undreamt of road to comfortable existence. The sons of invaders and soldiers of fortune are good recruits for the army. The high born Brahman has inherited an intellect that is capable of applying India's wealth to the higher uses of life and guiding its workers in new fields of industry.

A GREAT FUTURE FOR THE INDIANS.

The area and varied populations of India, and the unlimited means of livelihood bestowed by nature strike the imagination. Her potentialities are enormous. But her past history reminds us of her exposure to invasion, and her helplessness when leaders fail her. And with the breakdown of authority chaos flows in on the flood bringing civil war, slavery, and oppression. The task of this country is to build up a nation capable of appreciating and defending the liberties it enjoys, and in short to create an India that has never yet existed. Unity and co-operation, respect for the human rights of all classes, and toleration of all religious faith—these are the lessons which have to be learnt, and they cannot be learnt without breaking away from the traditions of the past. In his parting speech at St. Andrew's dinner in Calcutta, 1888, Lord Dufferin described the mission of his country in these terms "for the welfare of this congress of nations, religions, tribes and communities, with the tremendous latent forces and descriptive potentialities which they contain, the Government of India is answerable; and it is in reference to the ever-shifting and multiplying requirements of this complicated political organisation that it has been called upon from time to time to shape and modify its system of administration." The visit of His Majesty King George V. to the Empire is a proof that the grandson of the Queen-Empress Victoria affirms Her gracious declaration to Her subjects in India—"in their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward."

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THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain G. H. W. Mortimer, Cantonment Magistrate, Hyderabad, to be a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. G. S. Butterworth, on return to duty to be Divisional Forest Officer, S. D., Kanara.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum.

Mr. W. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Collector of Ratnagiri.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector of Kolaba.

Mr. J. E. Husband, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals.

The notification granting leave to Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., is cancelled and the following appointments are made:—Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Collector of Thana. Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Thana, and Mr. E. L. Moyssy, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. Henderson, to be Assistant Collector, Kaira.

Mr. J. Nissim, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty.

On the return of the Bishop of Bombay from furlough, the Reverend E. E. Hill, Chaplain, doing duty at the Presidency, to be Bishop's Chaplain in addition to his duties.

The Revd. J. L. C. Dart, Chaplain of Matheran, to be Chaplain of Ahmednagar, as a temporary measure.

The Government of the East Africa Protectorate having appointed Mr. J. H. Fyfe to be an Emigration Agent in India for that Protectorate vice Mr. W. C. Keith, deceased. The appointment is approved.

Captain J. Cunningham, M.D, I.M.S., is confirmed in the Bacteriological Department, with effect from the 1st September.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant Thomas Hart Potts to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. G. Shelly (R.E.), Commandant, resigns his Commission.

On return from leave Mr. J. R. MacDougall, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara District.

On return from leave Mr. H. B. Evington, Assistant Engineer, is posted to Sind.

Mr. W. L. C. Trench, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from Sind to the Southern Division.

The undernamed officers are permitted to enter the Executive Class P. W. D. as they are qualified to hold charge of a district:—Mr. C. B. Pooley, Mr. C. D. A. McIver, Mr. C. M. Lane, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, and Mr. R. Haines.

Mr. A. B. Timms, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Indus River Commission to the Indus Left Bank Division.

UNDER the patronage of Queen Elizabeth of Belgium a committee has been formed in Brussels, whose object is to save the Brussels lace industry from extinction. For many years past, although Brussels lace has been as much and possibly more in demand than ever, the local workmen have well-nigh abandoned this industry, which has the inconvenience of yielding too small a profit, of needing a very lengthy apprenticeship, and of destroying the eyesight of those engaged in that kind of work. The picturesque old "dentelliere" type has almost disappeared from Belgium.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LIBERTIES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lively Attack on the Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith strongly defended the limitation of the Insurance Bill discussion. He said that the Bill must receive the Royal Assent this year, or its benefits to the masses would be postponed for a year. Mr. Lloyd George, he said, had seen a hundred deputations, and had spared no time or trouble in meeting objections and criticisms.

Mr. Balfour made a long and scathing attack on the Government, and was loudly cheered. He was dismayed at Mr. Asquith's limitation of the most complicated bill of the century. He affirmed that the institution of the "kangaroo" closure was a Parliamentary scandal, which did not leave the House with even the shreds of liberty. Having destroyed the House of Lords, the Government were now destroying the House of Commons—(loud cheers).

Mr. Redmond said the Irish Party intended to propose certain amendments, which the Government would undoubtedly accept—(ironical cheers).

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The debate on the Bill was interesting owing to veiled and open references to Home Rule.

Mr. Asquith concluded his speech by declaring that the Government in future would not hesitate to apply the closure on compartments of great projects of legislation. It was this declaration that evoked Mr. Balfour's outburst when he accused Mr. Asquith of not leaving the house any shreds of liberty.

Mr. Redmond described Mr. Balfour's speech as the first shot in the Parliamentary campaign against Home Rule, and said that it was aimed at protracting the Insurance Bill debate to 1912, in order to destroy the Government's 1912 programme.

The *Daily News* states that there has been a split among the Labourites on the subject of the Insurance Bill. This paper says Mr. Snowden, Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Jowett and Mr. Thorne have refused to pledge their support of the Bill and will form an independent group.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

By 230 votes to 163, the House of Commons last night passed the resolution in favour of applying the guillotine closure to the Insurance Bill.

The Government made some concessions, including the extension of the number of days, when discussion of the Bill will be allowed to twenty-two.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain accused Mr. Asquith of forcing the guillotine closure on the House in order thereby to make it a precedent for use when the Home Rule Bill debate comes on. He denounced the Insurance Bill as an immoral attempt to bribe the working classes.

Mr. Lloyd George said that Mr. Chamberlain's last remark was "about the limit." If anything was more immoral than offering a bribe, it was promising a bribe and thereby getting votes and then not giving the bribe. The chief complaint of the Opposition, he said, was that the workers would not accept their bribe.

Further Appointments.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Whitley was unanimously appointed Chairman of Ways and Means.

[Mr. John Henry Whitley, the senior member for Halifax, is one of the leading cotton spinners of that town, being senior partner of Messrs. S. Whitley and Son. He was born in 1866, and educated at Clifton College, and a B. A. of the University of London, he has borne a conspicuous part in public work, devoting himself especially to the encouragement of gymnasiums, recreative evening schools and boys' brigades. He has been on the Halifax Borough Council for many years and takes such a close interest in the Tramways Department that he has patented a special brake. Amongst other things, he is a magistrate, a Congregationalist and a believer in profit-sharing, whose faith, as his employees know, is not destitute of works. He is married to a daughter of Mr. Giulio Marchetti, of Halifax. He is an authority on land values, and has advised the Liberal party on many things besides. In 1907, he became a Liberal Whip, and a Junior Lord of the Treasury.]

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Mr. Tennant, M. P., has been appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office and Mr. J. M. Robertson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

[Mr. Harold John Tennant has represented Berwickshire since 1894. He has been Private Secretary to Mr. Asquith and has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade since 1909.]

[Mr. J. M. Robertson has been member for the Tyneside Division of Northumberland since 1906. Born in 1856 he has had a distinguished journalistic career and in 1900 went to South Africa to investigate martial law, communicating his views to the "Morning Post" under the nom-de-plume of "Scrutator."]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Agreement Reached upon Morocco.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.

The Morocco portion of the Franco-German agreement has been communicated to the Powers, and the second part is practically completed.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

In the House of Lords, Lord Morley said it was a matter for enormous satisfaction that the discussions between France and Germany in relation to Morocco had at last come to a conclusion, which in the opinion of those in authority in Berlin and Paris would be acceptable to the people of both countries.

PRINCE OF WALES.

To Go to the University.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Prince of Wales has concluded his term on board the "Hindustan."

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Prince of Wales will now go to the University.

Captain of the "Hindustan" praises his Royal Highness's zeal and intelligence and says that everyone will be sorry to lose a good comrade.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Rebels Aim at a Bloodless Revolution.

SKIRMISH NORTH OF HANKOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANTON, Oct. 25.

The Viceroy has notified the consular body that the Tartar general has been killed. The city is quiet.

CANTON Oct. 26.

Twenty-one persons were killed and eighteen wounded in the bomb outrage. The Tartar general's assassin was himself mortally wounded.

PEKING, Oct. 25.

The rebels are taking the most extreme precautions against excesses. They are not anxious to take over sympathising cities, until they are prepared to administer them efficiently, aiming at a bloodless revolution.

The Imperialists contend that one Imperial victory will crush the whole rebellion, which they declare is merely sporadic.

The departure of the Inniskilling Fusiliers for India has been countermanded. Other Legation guards are being considerably strengthened. Five thousand troops have entrained for Hankow.

Wireless messages report an encounter northward of Hankow to-day. The rebels advanced seven miles in an extended skirmish, but subsequently retired slightly.

PEKING, Oct. 26.

There was a violent scene in the Assembly to-day, when the Government threatened to dissolve unless the demand for the impeachment of Cheng-Shun-Husi, the Vice-President of the Ministry of Communications, on the ground that he favoured foreign syndicates in the construction of railways, were withdrawn.

A Rescript has been published confirming the appointment of Mr. F. A. Aglen as successor to Sir Robert Hart in the Chinese Customs.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A message from Shanghai states that Li-Yuan-Heng, who was recently described as a leader of the mutineers, has written to Admiral Sachenping pointing out the friendlessness of the Manchus and foreshadowing the gradual permeation of all the provinces by the spirit of revolt and eventual declaration of the entire Empire in favour of a republic with to Hankow as its capital.

Li-Yuan-Heng makes an impassioned appeal to Sachenping to join the revolution.

The British destroyers "Ribble" and "Usk," have sailed from Devonport for China.

KING'S SHIP NOW READY.

Preparations for the Voyage to India.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The "Medina" was to-day completed in readiness for the Royal voyage to India. She is painted entirely white with a band of Royal blue. The interior decoration is also wholly white.

The King's apartments are on the port and the Queen's on the starboard side. Each consists of four rooms. The Royal party, including suites and servants, will number eighty.

Three cows from the Windsor farms will be taken. One cabin contains a great safe for the Crown jewels.

The Hon. Venetia Baring will take the place of Lady Ampthill in the suite. The latter has been excused owing to the indisposition of her husband, who is still suffering from a wasp-sting on the eye.

FIRE IN WALWORTH.

Four Persons Burned to Death.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A family of four persons was yesterday burned to death in a shop at Walworth. The father, whose burning garments gave him the appearance of a blazing torch, had to be forcibly restrained from rushing back into the flames to rescue his children. He was conveyed to hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

NEW CRUISER LAUNCHED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Lady Reid to-day launched the Dreadnought cruiser "Australia" at Clydebank. The vessel is a sister-ship to the "New Zealand." Large crowds were present, including many Australians and Colonials.

BODY FOUND IN THE SERPENTINE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The body of Maurice Finley of Ceylon has been found in the Serpentine.

During the week ended Oct. 24th, 119½ chests of opium were removed from the Bombay Warehouse for shipment to China. During the same week, 199 chests were imported from Indore.

Her Excellency Lady Lawley, accompanied by the Misses Lawley and Mrs. A. Fieth, visited the Dowager Princess of Arcot at Amer Mahal on Wednesday afternoon, when all the ladies of the Arcot and Carnatic families assembled and presented Her Excellency with a farewell address, to which Lady Lawley replied. The party partook of tea and bade goodbye to the Princesses and then the ladies. Her Excellency and party on leaving were garlanded by the Princesses.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Big Arrest of Arabs in Tripoli.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Two thousand Arabs have been arrested at a town near an oasis in Tripoli. Quantities of hidden arms were seized by the Italian troops and many huts, found to be full of provisions and ammunition, were burned.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Italy has ordered the re-lighting of the Italian lights in the Red Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Italy has notified the Powers that the Italian sovereignty has been established from the Egyptian to the Tunisian boundaries and inland to the British and French spheres of influence.

The censorship now being exercised in Italy makes it difficult to ascertain the facts, but it seems that though he had a miraculous escape the Consul of Benghazi was not wounded.

The bombardment of the town began at nightfall in order to save the troops landed, whom it was impossible to reinforce owing to rough seas, from annihilation. Hence the difficulty of accurate aiming and destruction of many peaceful buildings.

A Court-martial has been established at Tripoli to try Arab prisoners. Up to the present thirty Arabs have been publicly shot.

[The following is a copy of a telegram from the Admiralty to the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, dated October 24 :—"The Italian Government states that orders have been given to relight the Italian lights in the Red Sea, which have been extinguished. Inform British merchant vessels as necessary."]

The following telegram from the Government of India, Marine Department, dated Oct. 23, has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay :—"Salonica and Smyrna have been defended by mines. A pilot boat stationed at both ports will conduct neutral vessels in and out of the harbour. Inform Intelligence officers and British merchant vessels. The British Consul, at Port Said, has been informed."

The Government of India adds :—Please issue instructions that all British merchant vessels clearing from Indian Ports may be informed.

TRAVEL IN CENTRAL ASIA

Restrictions for British Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

Instructions have been received from the Secretary of State for India to the effect that officers are prohibited from visiting Russian-Turkistan or Chinese Central Asia without the permission of the Secretary of State for India, which must be obtained through the Government of India. Applications to travel in these regions must be submitted to the General Staff at least seven months and not more than twelve months prior to the proposed date of starting and will contain full details as directed in the above-quoted paragraph of the Army Regulations, India, Vol. 2. In the case of Russian Turkistan, should it be desired to import arms, application should be made to the General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters for copies of the special form provided for the purpose, and this form, duly filled-in, should accompany the application for the permission to travel. No shooting, however, is permitted in Russian Turkistan. Instructions regarding the necessary passports, the visaing of passports and the special permits required should be obtained from the local Government or Administration concerned. Officers will not address the Russian or Chinese Governments direct.

DEATH OF MYSORE ENGINEER.

Late Mr. Standish Lee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 26.

Mr. Standish Lee, a retired Superintendent Sanitary Engineer of Mysore, passed away at his residence "Alta Villa," Brigade Square, last night at the age of 73. He came to Mysore in the year 1867, and was connected with its Public Works Department for nearly 45 years, being especially well known as the successful essayist on the Bangalore Water Supply Scheme of fifteen years ago, winning the prize of Rs. 1,000, offered by the State, from 23 other engineers, not less than 18 of whom belonged to the Royal Corps. The result was the present Hessinghatta project. Among other activities, he will also be widely remembered as one of the few promoters of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Company, Ltd. He owned considerable landed property in Bangalore, and, prior to his recent failing health, interested himself in many objects for the public good. The funeral takes place this evening. Apprehending his end forty-eight hours beforehand, the late Mr. Lee insisted on his son getting his grave ready in the Ossoor Road cemetery to certain precise measurements.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Yesterday, before the sub-divisional Officer of Manikgunj, a sub-inspector of police, Moulvi Mahomed Sham uzohs, was placed on trial on a charge of extortion in connection with a police enquiry. The complainant is a Mahomedan inhabitant of the village of Pathrail. Several witnesses were examined, and the case adjourned.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of forty-four ballast waggons required by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the Nagda-Muttra chord line.

Mr. W. J. Carroll, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government from the 20th October, 1911.

With a view to dealing satisfactorily with the heavy traffic between Bombay and Poona, sanction has been accorded to the provision of an up and down refuge siding at Chinchavli station on the south-east line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

ANOTHER FRONTIER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

Another daring raid is reported to have occurred in Johi Taluka of the Larkana District at the village of Chuharkan where 30 or 40 Borhis armed with deadly weapons attacked the house of a Hindu Bania looting his property and then setting fire to it.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

First Engagements with Enemy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PASSIGHAT, Oct. 26.

With the well-timed arrival last-night of the water convoy of forty-six dug-outs and that of the 2nd Column to-day under the command of Lt.-Col., Peterson, D.S.O., the concentration of the main Column is now complete. Great credit is due to Lieut. Hay Webb, familiarly called "the pirate" for his energy and skill in negotiating the rapids between Kobo and here. The 2nd Column with a field hospital and consisting of two thousand troops and followers arrived here quite fresh and well closed up. Every one is rejoicing at their release from the gloom of the forest and the near prospect of field service. General Bewers with his Orderly Officer Capt. Smithers, and Capt. Hore, Intelligence Officer to the Force, escorted by a company of the 8th Gurkhas made a reconnaissance 3 1-2 miles in the direction of Janak Mukh. Only friendly Abors were seen. A patrol of Military Police from Balek under the command of Capt. Hardcastle has arrived bringing with them some gams or headmen of the Passi Abors to pay their respects to General Bowers. One of them was attired in a coat of fleecy cotton from which material they make their blankets. The women are tattooed round the mouth after the fashion of the Maoris and the "pana" stated lips making bars of bright carmine across the dull yellowish Mongolian face does not add to the beauty of either men or women. It is amusing to watch the Naga coolies staring at them with the greatest interest. Mr. Harrison of the Lalmekuri Saw Mills whose knowledge of the Abors extends over several years and who has rendered great service to the Government during the preparations for the expedition has arrived to-day.

Three casualties have occurred. One sepoy of the 32nd Pioneers was accidentally shot in the hand by a comrade last night sustaining a slight flesh wound; Conductor Williams of the Ordnance Department had a contused wound from the fall of a tree and a Miri boatman died during the journey on the river from Kobo to Pasighat. The health of the troops and followers continues good. This is the best camp we have occupied as yet. The wind blows fresh down the Dihong gorge and the situation is on a high ground and on a sandy soil. Every body is housed in huts with roofs and walls of banana leaves. We have said good-bye some time ago to tins, our beds or rather our blankets are laid on logs placed on the ground for dryness sake and we have left the fleshpots of Egypt behind. The dark forest is partly behind us and we view the nearer approaching Abor land with greater interest. In the meantime the camp has become defensible; a stockade is springing up and all around is bustle and stir. Troops departments, followers and coolies have had hard times lately, but every one is working cheerfully. The difficulties of transport are very great and the protection of a long line of laden coolies a toilsome matter, a striking force must be unencumbered.

Later news signalling cannot be maintained between Ledum and Kobo. A site for a station has been selected north-east of Ledum. The advance guard of the Ledum Column got into touch with two parties of the enemy north of Ledum and killed one man of the Lebang clan. A little later some fifty of the enemy engaged the Column, but retired at once when the fire was opened. There were no casualties on our side. This party of the enemy is reported to have six or seven days' food with them. A boat convoy which left here this morning is reported to have arrived at Kobo.

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

The General Officer Commanding, telegraphs from Pasighat under date October 26th that he arrived there safely after a march of six and a half miles, the path being cut through a thick forest without any special difficulty. On the same day the second portion of the main column reached Lakhipur and the boat convoy reached Pasighat. The latter form of transport has proved most satisfactory.

THE ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

At the Special Tribunal to-day Mr. Adam closed the case for the first accused and Mr. Prakasam opened the case for the second accused. He said that the prosecution had filed four documents to show that the second accused was moving very closely with the first accused and that he was a close friend of Vanchi Iyer. With regard to this the second accused has made a statement in which he said that this time he was on his way to Thirupanathors in the Cochin State to his brother-in-law's house in search of employment. It was necessary, therefore, that he must pass through Pansiur and Quilon. This was in 1910. After that there was only the oral evidence of the prosecution fixing the second accused at various places at the time of meetings. The first piece of evidence was that the second accused was seen in Pondicherry in 1909. This was spoken to by a witness who said he went to Pondicherry for a Mirasidar's daughter's marriage. He proposed to call the evidence to prove that there was no such marriage at all in Pondicherry 1909. At the period when the second accused was stated, according to Armugam, to have gone from Tenkasi to Tuticorin it would be proved that the second accused was at the time in his own house and that the time specified was the third day of his nuptial marriage, he having joined his wife only two days previously. He proposed to call evidence also to prove that the second accused was attending the marriage of his paternal uncle's daughter at a village called Lavana Sundaram on the 17th June, the day on which Mr. Ashe was murdered and could not therefore have been present in the platform at the Maniachi station. Witnesses are now being examined.

SIGNS OF EARLY COLD WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

There are every indication of early cold weather this season and the snow line is rapidly advancing. Simla had heavy rain this evening accompanied by hailstorm which has caused a sudden fall in the temperature. The weather continues cloudy and the station is unusually cold for this time of the year.

BANGALORE DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 26.

Mr. B. P. Doctor, the defendent in the action for defamation, intimidation, and insult filed yesterday by Messrs. Meheromji, Cursetji and Ardeshir Kaka, has filed a counter complaint in the same court bringing similar charges against yesterday's complaints. The court fixed this case also for the 3 d November.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Fire Precautions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Under orders of the Commissioner of Police, a batch of about fifty soldiers, who are, at present, located at the Central Police Station for special police duty in connection with the Royal visit, were put through a course of training yesterday morning by the Calcutta Fire Brigade in working the hose of the new motor fire-engine, and an additional police force were taught the initial stages of the handling and directing of the hose of fire-engines, pumping huge streams of water in various directions and to various heights. Another new motor tender intended to supplement the equipment and appliances in use by the Calcutta Fire Brigade are said to be on their way to Delhi, where it is proposed to have them temporarily set up and brought into requisition in case of any out-break of fire. It is probable that a portion of the Calcutta Fire Brigade staff will be detailed for special duty at Delhi, but no orders to that effect have as yet been issued.

MANIPUR RAJA'S RETINUE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

On the evening of 19th instant the Raja of Manipur, with a party of nearly 100 Munipuris, left his capital via Cachar en route for Delhi Durbar which he will most probably reach at the end of November as prior to his arrival at Delhi some days will be spent at the holy shrines of Benares and Muttra. Besides Manipuris, a levy of fifteen lashabis (girls) also accompanied the royal retinue. These fifteen girls whose ages range from six to twelve years have been trained in dancing after the Manipuri fashion. It is said that they will be required to give an exhibition of Manipur dancing in Delhi for the entertainments of nobles and distinguished guests who will be invited. The scene at the time of departure was very picturesque. Thousands of Manipuris, both males and females in gala dress, went after the Raja's carriage for three or four miles praying for the safe journey and return of their Raja.

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

Sir George Roos Keppel will visit Delhi next week to inspect the Central and Provincial Camps of the Frontier Province and will return to Peshawar via Kohat by 3rd November.

FODDER FREIGHTS.

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

A Press communique states with reference to the "Press communique" dated the 20th September 1911, that the Government of India have decided that the concession rates for freights on consignments of fodder referred to therein should be made applicable from 1st November until further notice, to all consignments of fodder booked to stations in the Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum districts in the Bombay Presidency.

STEALING GOVERNMENT TYPE.

Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

Metharam, storekeeper of the Commissioner's Printing Press, Karachi, in whose house 3,317 lbs. of printing type valued Rs. 5,082 was recovered by the police, has been sentenced by the City Magistrate of Karachi to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 411, I. P. C., for dishonestly retaining stolen property knowing the same to be stolen.

GURKHAS ATTACK POLICE INSPECTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Some sensation was caused at Chandpur railway station on Tuesday evening when a band of about fifty Gurkhas en route for the Abor expedition arrived by the express train. While putting their luggage on the Assam Mail a bundle belonging to one of them touched a European Inspector attached to the Assam-Bengal Railway. The Inspector hit the man with a cane, whereupon a number of Gurkhas attacked the police official and assaulted him severely. The Subadar on being informed gave instructions for the sounding of the alarm bugle and the Gurkhas formed upon the platform and the Inspector was conveyed to the waiting-room.

FIRE IN LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

A fire broke out in the early hours of this morning in some fruit and vegetable shops outside Lohari Gate, Lahore. The fire originated with a spark from a "hooka" which set ablaze the thatched roof of a shop. It continued to blaze for nearly three hours and the fire engines had a hard time in quenching it. Some twenty thatched shops were burnt down and a window on the first floor of the Lohari Gate also caught fire but was quickly extinguished.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 21st October was 9,588 seizures and 7,185 deaths. Provincial figures were as follows :—Bombay 3,773 deaths, Madras 596, Bengal 77, the United Provinces 248, the Punjab 26, Burma 9, Central Provinces 450. In Central India there were 1,050 deaths, Hyderabad 478 and Mysore 469. No case has been reported from Eastern Bengal and Assam.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

During the week ending 23rd instant 166,773 cwts of wheat have been exported from Karachi bringing the total exports since 1st January, 1911, up to 17,109,251 cwts as against 14,603,222 cwts during the corresponding period of 1910.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE.

The summary of the first forecast of the rice-crop in Burma for the year 1911-12 :—

The District Officers' reports on rice-crop prospects on the 30th September 1911 in the fifteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma are to the following effect :—On an average of the five years ending 1909-10, the area under rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 10·2 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.

Summary.—The area under rice cultivation in the fifteen principal rice-growing districts of Lower Burma is reported to be 7,345,892 acres. This is 102,757 acres less than the area actually cultivated last year. The decrease is confined to five districts, Hanthawaddy, Ma-ubin, Amherst, Thaton and Toungoo, in all of which floods have caused widespread destruction of crops. The total flooded area is estimated to be 435,897 acres, more than double the area reported at this time last year. The floods have subsided so late that it is improbable that much of this will be successfully replanted. The fallow area is estimated to be 604,119 acres and is 50,000 acres less than the area actually followed last year. Sowings were late in three districts only. Standing crops are healthy.

HON'BLE MR. WEBB AND HIS 'BILL NO. 1 OF 1912.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hon'ble Mr. M. De P. Webb is so prolific and voluminous a writer on Economics, that if one did not know that he is the Manager of an industrious and pushing firm, one would have taken him for a man of ample leisure. If fortunately he had apprenticed himself for a few years in a Bank, he would have been a great authority on Finance and have avoided many pitfalls to which he would have exposed himself whenever he delivers himself on that subject. Mr. Webb has the Gladstonian faculty of never knowing when he is inconsistent. Only the other day he drew on himself the laugh of the Managers of Exchange Banks by recommending the Secretary of State to finance the Export and Import Trade of India at a fixed rate of 1s. 4d. Finding no support, he appealed to Cæsar, the "Economist", which brought him down to his bearings. Suppose if Mr. Webb had appealed to the "Statist", the arch enemy as he considers of the import of Gold into India; suppose the "Statist" had supported him and strongly recommended the scheme to the Secretary of State; and suppose the Secretary of State had acquiesced to the suggestion—what would have been the result? All the balance of trade in India's favour expressed in gold would have remained in possession of the Secretary of State. How could he then have fitted the following philippic against the Secretary of State against his own advice?—(Vide Page 20 Para 46.)

"Having disposed of the 24 crores of rupees which the Government of India place at his command and realized the £16,000,000 required to liquidate the Home debt, the Secretary of State does not stop further sales of Council Drafts, but continues accepting tenders for Rupees, week after week, to an apparently unlimited extent, mostly at below Gold specie point too, till his cash accumulations in London for which he has no legitimate use, have lately amounted to a figure that has everywhere aroused hostile comment."

Again at Page 7, Para 19.

"But at the same time largely (2) nullified the object of his currency policy by undertaking to produce on demand, in exchange for gold, whatever Silver tokens the public might ask for. No Government in the world, ancient or modern, has ever dreamt of performing such a duty as this latter, yet the Secretary of State cheerfully shouldered the burden and, became one of the chief money-lenders and silver purchasers in the City of London." This is blowing hot and cold against the Secretary of State just as caprice, whims and fits take possession of Mr. Webb. The burden that, "the Secretary of State cheerfully shouldered" and to which he is accustomed was very small indeed compared with what Mr. Webb wanted to halter on him.

The Banking and Mercantile community of India are with Mr. Webb for keeping the whole of the gold of the "gold Standard reserve" liquid and ear-marked. They have inveighed against the Secretary of State's action long before Mr. Webb. No amount of interest on securities can compensate for the loss of the liquidity of the metal. But the Secretary of State has earned no interest. He has lost more in bulk than he has gained in interest. The year 1908 was without a war-cloud. Money was going begging in London and yet the Stock Exchange was furious against the Secretary of State for realizing securities to keep the Exchange stable; but with the political horizon darkened or with England involved in war, the securities would not only be unrealizable, but the Secretary of State would not be allowed to realise. Where to keep this gold is a matter of secondary importance so long as it is kept liquid.

But when Mr. Webb asks to introduce "Bill No. 1 of 1912," "an Act to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906." he speaks without the knowledge of the different kinds of gold imports into India. He wants to have gold mohurs and pagodas coined in India, it seems for no other reason than that they have antique names. He wants to have the apparatus set up by the Government of India at the expense of the tax-payers to realize his "pet" scheme which will have only to be scrapped in a few years. The weight of the gold mohur he keeps equal to the weight of the sovereign and of the pagoda, equal to the half-sovereign. How many of the present generation have seen gold mohurs and pagodas and how many have used them? They are unfamiliar coins of a historic name hunted after by coin collectors, while sovereigns are familiar coins known to all bullion dealers and all the traders. People have been in the habit of importing sovereigns, shield and dragon, generations before the mints were closed to rupees. Why then have two coins in the Empire of the same weight and fineness and yet not interchangeable in the Colonies or England where these mohurs and pagodas would have the value of gold bullion for their mints?

But the Secretary of State has many Currency Doctors beside his "bed" side with their different nostrums. Suppose in a moment of alarm he calls in Dr. Webb to physic him. Suppose he takes kindly Dr. Webb's costly prescription to set up a Mint to coin mohurs and pagodas. But where is the gold to come from to coin? The gold that comes into India to pay the balance of trade is only in the shape of sovereigns. No other gold could ever compete with them. The gold bars which are imported into India from London are mere merchandise and are more costly than the sovereigns imported from the same place, but much more costly comparatively the bars would be when the sovereigns are imported from Egypt, Australia and other places. The gold bars imported, although stamped 100 touch, are only 99.74 in betterness. They are imported as merchandize and they are for arts and ornaments for the people. The different chops of the different Banks although of the same touch and fineness have varying and sentimental value in the Bazaar. Does Mr. Webb expect the Indians will send these bars to the Mint to receive back in mohurs and pagodas of less value than they paid for the bars, in compliment to Mr. Webb's theory? Or will Dr. Webb prescribe to the Secretary of State and the Finance Minister to melt sovereigns and mint them into mohurs and pagodas? The Swadeshi Doctors are crying for an Indian Currency, but have they considered the cost? To set up a costly apparatus and mint cost free at the expense of the tax-payers and yet no gold would come to mint!! The pet child will die without food. There is an Indian Proverb "Bhania pun Gania Nahi" which means "Much read but no experience." Perhaps one of the kind is an article in the "Times of India" of the 18th under the heading of "Currency and prices." The writer attributes the boom throughout the world in the prices of the securities; the rise in the cost of living; and a general boom all round in metals and everything else, between 1904-1907 to the action of the Secretary of State viz., the buying of silver with the gold which might have come to India. But then why did cotton fall to 3½d. in 1905 notwithstanding that great flow of gold into the United States in Exchange of Silver. One would suppose therefore the great commercial and financial crisis in the United States in 1907 must mean the exhaustion of the action of the Indian Gold. But the Government of India has not bought any silver since 1907. To what then must we attribute the rise of cotton to 8d. during 1910 and 1911 or to more than double the price to what it stood at in 1905, and again back to-day down to 5d. What balooned up rubber to 12s. and down again to 4s. Linseed and rice have also since 1907 doubled in price. There is a rise in every kind of seed. Is it owing to some mysterious resurrection of that Indian Gold or its reflex action? Why go behind or deep down to invent causes when they all lie on the surface; demand and supply to the wider distribution of wealth and the seasonal aberrations of nature are all sufficient causes. For instance owing to the rise of wages in Bombay not only every labourer but even every sweeper now requires his morning cup of tea. Even the beggars in the street beg not for a pice but for a cup of tea. If this taste for tea penetrates into the country, tea cannot help going higher. The tea industry was in the slough of despond a few years ago, it is to-day in the highest state of prosperity. Perhaps the writer who some suspect to be Dr. Webb thought that if the Secretary of State had not bought silver, that silver might have been chucked into the sea. But has he ever considered the reverse of the proposition that the boom in prices in those years was the cause and not the effect of India having gold to buy silver; as the subsidence of it in 1907-1908 had the reverse effect on India of not being able to have gold but also to lose some of it. It is also a fact. The largest purchases of silver by the Secretary of State was made during years 1905-1907. The boom culminated in the year 1907. It was the boom that gave India the gold, and not the Indian gold that gave the boom.

When Mr. Webb speaks of the Mysore Gold unearthed during 18 years amounting to £32,000,000 he is incorrect. During the years 1893-1900 gold was a merchandise only in India and mints would not have paid 16d. for a Rupee, when they could have bought that Rupee in the open market at 12½d. and upwards. Between the years 1901 to 1911 they might have sent to the mint for coinage only that portion of their production that would suffice to pay for labour in India. The rest would have been shipped to London. But if the whole were minted here the result would have been still the same for they would have drawn for gold on London which otherwise would have come here for payment of the balance of trade. Well that is a very small amount to set up a huge apparatus to coin gold mohurs and pagodas!!

Mr. Webb is wrong to rail at the Secretaries of State for the transfer of 8 millions sterling from the gold reserve to maintain the par of Exchange. The Reserve was ear-marked and accumulated for that service and it did the service right well. We ought to be thankful for the occasion and the time it happened. It was a corrective and an eye-opener. It set the action on a granite foundation for all time. Sir Edward Baker bungled. Like some proud but ignorant civilian he would not condescend to take advice. When taken to task for dissipating gold and it was more than once, he with confidence replied that there was sufficient gold for every possible contingency. And it was there in all conscience. There were 43 crores in the Standard Reserve and in the Currency Department. But he did not know what that reserve was for. Any how he did not know it was to maintain the par of Exchange. (Vide the weighty and statesmanlike leaders in the "Times of India" 1907-08). The Mercantile Bank of India wrote to the Accountant-General, Bombay, for 10,000 sovereigns. The Accountant-General wrote back, "Why ask, take it." As a precaution he wired to the Finance Minister the request of the Bank. The reply astounded him. The order to give gold was countermanded. Chaos came over the Exchange and it fell to 1-3 4/16. Fortunately we had a strong Secretary of State with expert financial advisers of great experience who knew their work and who undid the mischief. But the cost was heavy to restore the confidence shaken to pieces by Sir Edward Backer's action. But a solid foundation was laid for future action. If we had an equally strong Secretary of State in the year 1893, with equal expert advisers, exchange would have been kept in the neighbourhood of 1s. 4d., and India or its tax-payers would have been saved many crores and exchange many vicissitudes. It then required the courage to borrow in London and stopping the sales of the Council Bills for six months or even a year. Subsequent experience has found how later on these things adjust themselves. The writer, in a personal interview at Simla, advised the Finance Minister to borrow in London until the demand came at 1s. 4d. It was not the wit of the Finance Minister or of the Secretary of State that brought about a par of exchange. The exchange found itself; the necessity of the circumstances did it. Owing to the famine in India, the Secretary of State had perforce to cease selling Bills on India for three months. Not only that but he had to buy to remit money to India. That was enough. He woke up one morning to find exchange at par.

India is a gourmand for gold. No nation in the world has absorbed and is absorbing so much gold. The appetite grows every year with what it feeds on. It is strange but it is true that once it goes into the hoard it never turns up except in an infinitesimal quantity in times of great famines. This habit has cost the country countless millions in interest and therefore in the progress of its industries and material well-being. The poorest country in the world has the largest stock of precious metals. But it goes to waste, which the use of it would have made India one of the richest country in the world. When the hoards give up their abundance for use and interest the Gold Currency will have established itself.

Mr. Webb is wrong when he says that Governments of all civilized countries do not interfere in the use of gold by their people. It is now the aim and object of every civilized Government to economise gold by token money. The German Government, the other day, passed a law to increase the token money by 9 marks per each head of population or to gradually coin 630 millions marks of silver equal to 31½ millions sterling. France is a Gold Standard country. The Bank of France does not pay gold on demand. Five franc silver pieces are legal tender to an unlimited extent. Is the gold in the Bank of Russia or in the Treasury of the United States free gold payable on demand? It may be so in theory but not in practice. And even it is so in India. The Currency gives you sovereigns on demand in exchange of rupees which is better than in France. If the people of France have not the moon when they ask, is that credit less rich? It is now the practice and endeavour of every Government to collect as much gold as it can and keep it liquid in its National store-house for those contingencies Mr. Webb so vividly paints to the detriment of England. If such are the facts why try to throttle Indians with Gold Currency. He himself gives voice at para 16 page 6 that the illiterate as well "the better educated" regarded the process with "a certain suspicion." If I remember aright Mr. Webb himself was

against it and against the Standard. Why then give into the mouth of the agitators an another cry, viz., that India is denied her fill of gold "

"Mints for coining gold in India is a phantasm of the brain and a waste of money of the taxpayers. The sovereign is gold in coin without cost and without waste. The Empire also must have one coin. If there is room for a mint and if gold would come still it must mint sovereign. The sovereign is the measure of value and the common denomination of the world. It is also the cement of the Empire.

Let us all aim at and concentrate our minds on one object—(a) The accumulation of gold (which will always be in sovereigns) to the largest extent in the Currency Department and in the Gold Standard Reserve; (b) the gold in the Reserve to be always liquid and earmarked; (c) to send a combined resolution of all the Chambers of Commerce of India every year to the Secretary of State and to bring pressure on the Government time and oft to sell the securities for liquid gold; (d) to insist on the Secretary of State to give the action of the trade its free vent in gold imports; (e) to coin silver as often as wanted to give all possible facilities to the expansion of the Indian trade, but not to divert a single anna of the profit of the coinage for any other purpose than the increase of liquid gold in the Gold Standard Reserve. Steam and electricity have made the whole world one country and the abundance or scarcity of Currency is an old bogey in respect to prices of commodities. It will operate equally everywhere. Some economists are weeping philosophers. They do not know: that with all their care for the poor humanity in the increase of wealth the world has not saved wealth enough up to this year of 1911 to pay to-day with 5 per cent. compound interest *one anna* lent in the year *one* of Christ.

If the advice is followed by or forced on the British Government—for the Secretary of State is only their henchman—the pill will be bitter to the English financiers, but it will be the ultimate salvation of the Empire. London, with its open market, can not build up a great Gold Reserve commensurate with its world-wide finance and commerce. But India is a Reservoir of a peculiar kind, where gold will keep pouring in if allowed, but it has no outlet. Within a few years she will have amassed a Gold Reserve larger than any other country; and the Bank of England will never be allowed to suffer the humiliation of borrowing outside the Empire.

I have made this letter, I fear, portentously long, but Diwalee holidays were my help and excuse.

S. B. B.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEES.

Private Entree.

The following list of persons entitled to the Private Entree at Government House and at the Governor's Levees which has been re-arranged from the list compiled in May 1899 is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette":—

All gentlemen included in the highest or non-classified list and in the First Class of the Warrant of Precedence, present and past, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Principal Medical Officer, VI Division, Officers Commanding Brigades within their Commands, the Roman Catholic Archbishop (in Bombay), the Roman Catholic Bishop (in Poona), the Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, the General Staff Officers, Southern Army, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Senior Naval Officers, in the Presidency, irrespective of rank, the Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Southern Circle, the Divisional Veterinary Officer VI Division, the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, the Deputy Judge Advocate General, Southern Army, the Commanding Royal Engineer, VI Division, Chief and Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department within their Divisions, the Director of Ordnance, Stores, the Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, VI Division, Flag Captains and Secretaries to admirals visiting Bombay, Flag Captain and Secretary to the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Director of Public Instruction, the Accountant General, the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay Presidency, the Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies, the Inspector of Artillery, Southern Army, the General Staff Officers, VI Division, the Collector and Judge of the Districts (in their District), the Collector of Customs (in Bombay), the Presidents, Bombay Municipality, present and past, the Mint Master, the Assay Master, the Administrator General, the Conservator of Forests of the Circle (in his Circle), the Inspector General of Prisons, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Post Master General, the Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Sheriff of Bombay, present and past (past only in Bombay), the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the Town of Bombay (in Bombay), the Commissioner of Police (in Bombay), the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes (in Bombay), the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation (in Bombay), the Chairman of the Port Trust (in Bombay), the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (in Bombay), the Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust (in Bombay), Flag Lieutenants to Admirals visiting Bombay, Flag Lieutenant to the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Aides-de-Camp to the King, Honorary Surgeons to the Viceroy, Seconded Officers of the permanent rank of Chief and Superintending Engineers when at their Head-quarters, Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, Consuls General Consuls, Vice-Consuls who are the Senior Representatives of their Country, the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, VI Division, the Assistant Quarter Master General, VI Division, the Brigade Major, Poona Brigade, the Inspector of Army Signalling, Southern Circle, the Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 5th and 6th Divisions, the Director of Telegraphs, Bombay Circle, the Municipal Commissioner (in Bombay), the Personal Staff of the General Officer Commanding Southern Army, the Personal Staff of General Officers, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, the Bishop's Chaplain, First Class Sardars, Honorary Assistant Surgeons to the Viceroy, the Oriental Translator to Government, the Inspector-General of Police, the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, within their jurisdictions, Baronet and Knights. Companions of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire and Examiners of Public Works Accounts, Classes, I, II, III.

When entree is given by the Governor on personal grounds, no notification will be made in the "Gazette," and the privilege will cease on the departure from India of the Governor who gave it. These names will be entered in the Military Secretary's Office, and will be included in the list furnished to the Police for their guidance.

At Levees held by His Excellency in the territories of the Bombay Presidency, the Senior Naval and Military Officers present will be entitled to the entree irrespective of rank.

Officials entitled to the Private Entree at Calcutta or Madras are granted the privilege at Bombay when passing through, or on temporary duty at, the Presidency on application to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCT. 26.

The Devali holidays have but slightly checked the freight business and the market a firm with an upward tendency. For near positions liners are fully booked, but for this cause considerably larger berth engagements might have been made. The charters reported show a steady advance on last week's rates

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 5.

ROYALTY.

The King and Queen are already busily engaged in preparations for their visit to India. Their Majesties are expected to sail early in November, and the fine P. and O. steamer "Medina," in which they will make the voyage, is now undergoing a wonderful transformation at the hand of decorators and upholsterers at Portsmouth Dockyard. The Queen has given much time to the selection of the fitments and furniture, green and white being the colour scheme chosen for her own suite of cabins, which are furnished in satinwood. The cabins prepared for the occupation of the King are very similiar to the Queen's, except that blue is the colour used in their decoration, instead of green. Her Majesty is a bad sailor, and a specially-designed swinging cot has been placed in one of the apartments, which will be used in rough weather. The ranks of Royal personages in England will be much reduced this winter, for we shall not only lose the King and Queen for some time, but the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and perhaps Princess Patricia will have sailed across the Atlantic. And now we hear that Prince Alexander of Teck is to go to Siam to represent the King at the Coronation of the King of the country in December. Should Princess Alexander accompany her husband, the number of quite young Princesses left to us will be much reduced. Apropos of Royalty, it is pleasant to hear that Prince Alfonso of Bourbon, son of the Infanta Eulalie, is to be reinstated in his rank in the Spanish Army by his cousin the King of Spain. His marriage with our Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg (and Edinburgh) led to all sorts of difficulties, owing to the fact that the Princess absolutely refused to change her religion, but now it is hoped that matters will adjust themselves, for Princess Alfonso and the Queen of Spain are not only first cousins, but are very fond of one another, and Her Royal Highness met her husband whilst staying with Their Majesties of Spain at Madrid.

THE "STANDARD."

The "Standard" on October 3rd, started a new woman's movement. It has devoted two pages to women's interests and called it "Woman's Platform". The "standard" invites the consideration of its readers for an addition to its news columns: The "Woman's Platform." The Woman's Movement is admittedly many-sided and far-reaching. It is a fact that upon various sides of it very large numbers of the most active and intelligent women of the day are demanding attention for certain claims to which they attach vital importance. It is not logical, fitting or wise that those claims should be ignored by the general public. The public should be able to form its own definite opinion upon them, so that, eventually, it may act regarding them, wisely, rightly, with full understanding. From to-day, by means of its new daily feature: "Woman's Platform." The "Standard" will furnish a medium through which, by the impartial ventilation of their news and views, all those persons directly concerned with the Woman's Movement, whether for or against, may convey this understanding knowledge to the general public. The aim of "Woman's Platform" is to provide a convenient outlet for the reasonable discussion not of crude theories, but of wisely matured plans for improving the position of women and enabling them to do their work in the world with the best advantage to themselves and mankind in general. Many distinguished Englishwomen are lending their strenuous help. To-day will be found articles by Lady Laura Ridding, president of the National Union of Women, who writes on the organisation of women workers, and by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Lady Jersey, and Lady Sulborne, who deal with the subject of the feminine franchise. In all questions that are raised there will be a fair hearing for both sides; and the result should be a fuller and more intelligent comprehension of problems which can only be solved satisfactorily by bringing the best intelligence of both sexes to bear on them. The Countess of Arran says that an influential daily paper broad-minded enough to devote a certain amount of its space to the interests of women has been long and urgently required. So many questions have a distinct woman's point of view (as well as a man's) that all who are at heart concerned with the welfare of women, the mothers of England, must see that the interests of three-quarters of the community are of vital importance to the nation, and, that being so, that the nation's interests are best helped and decided by sound public opinion.

UNSELFISHNESS.

Mrs. Hardy writes in "The Month" that women would do better to cultivate the womanly virtues of sympathy, unselfishness, and simplicity than to seek political freedom. It would be a harsh judgment to say that there is anything in the modern quest, whatever one may think of it "per se," opposed to the cultivation of those virtues. But that has not occupied my attention or provoked my opposition. What I consider rather outrageous is the implication that it is only woman's duty to be simple, unselfish, and sympathetic, and the further implication that men can do without these womanly virtues. Are they not the fruits of every nature that is really beautiful? This constant division or standards that should be common to all humanity into male and female is exasperating, and may be harmful. What could be worse than to teach a boy that it is his privilege to be selfish, and that he will be more of a man if he is unsympathetic? Yet that would be the logical outcome of Mrs. Hardy's article.

A WEDDING.

I think that a triple wedding is so unusual that I am sending you an account of it. A most interesting triple wedding took place at St. Teresa's (Roman Catholic) Church, Ashford, Kent, on the 21st ult, when the Misses Mabel, Laura, and Annie Jones, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. George Jones, of Barrow Hill, Ashford, Kent, were married to Mr. Joseph P. Flavin and Mr. Henry T. Flavin, both of Ashford, and Mr. Cecil Candler, of Rye, Sussex, respectively. The officiating priests were the Rev. Father Mason, of Ashford, the Rev. Father Turner, of Buxton, the Rev. Father Rhead of Faversham, and a French priest, the Rev. Father Elsey. Dr. Amigo, the (Roman Catholic) Bishop of Southwark, sent his congratulations to the happy couples by letter. Miss Mabel Jones was escorted by her uncle, Mr. W. Thorne, Miss Laura Jones by another uncle, Mr. Ernest Thorne, while the brides' father himself escorted the youngest bride and gave all three away. The Church was filled with guests, many of whom had been conveyed thither by decorated motor-cars. All the men wore a sprig of white heather. The brides were dressed alike in white ninon over satin, trimmed with satin and old lace, and they wore tulle veils over wreaths of orange-blossom in their hair. Each carried a sheaf of lilies. Two elder bridesmaids—the Misses Burden and Neave—wore white Swiss embroidery dresses and black hats trimmed with pink La France roses, and carried shower-bouquets of pink carnations. There were also four little bridesmaids wearing pretty dresses of white Swiss embroidery, trimmed with silver cord and pink satin ribbon, and Early Victorian bonnets, trimmed with pink satin ribbon and pink roses, and carrying crooks tied with bunches of pink carnations. Mr. Joseph Flavin was attended by his brother, Mr. Frank Flavin, as best man, and Mr. Percy Flavin attended Mr. Henry Flavin in the same capacity, while Mr. Ernest Candler supported his brother. The triple wedding excited great local interest.

A NEW TOY.

Business men changing from the District Railway trains into those of the "tube" at Earl's Court Station were overjoyed to find the new moving staircase down to the Piccadilly "tube" open to the public, and they took to it at once as a child takes to a new toy. Hundreds of hurrying men and women get out at Earl's Court Station every morning, and either climb a flight of steps to the lift entrance or run down the corkscrew stairs to "tube" platform. But on alighting from the District trains, they found an inviting staircase in the middle of the platform, with a large sign over it announcing a moving staircase down to the Piccadilly "tube." One typical business man was on the point of passing it by, but stopped, turned back, and looked tentatively over the balustrade round the staircase. Seeing only an ordinary-looking, stationary stone staircase—for the moving stairway starts at the bottom of the first short flight—he turned to go on, but vacillated on seeing the throng descending, and, finally, he took the plunge and was soon lost to sight on the way underground. A few minutes later he appeared again at the top, his face wreathed in smiles. It was a success. He had been down and up again. An eastward-bound Wimbledon train had just come in, and a fresh crowd was coming to the stairway. The enthusiastic experimenter, his office worries forgotten, seized an amazed friend by the arm and dragged him down for another trip. Every eye in the City-bound trained was drawn to the scene of unwonted excitement on the platform. A few passengers even, bound straight through for the City, were overcome by curiosity, and leapt out of the trains, determined to play with the new toy.

FLOWERS.

I must just tell you about the flowers at Lugano, which is beginning its Autumn season. Lugano, is except Madeira, the most wonderful place for variety and abundance of flowers which I have seen anywhere. There cannot be many English garden plants which will not flourish here, and there are certainly many sub-tropical and even tropical shrubs and flowers which can be grown around Lugano Lake in the open air, but which are difficult to keep even under glass in England. Fan-palms reach a considerable size, especially in Castagnola, the suburb round the foot of Monte Bre, where are some of the most beautiful villas on the lake; bananas grow far better than I have ever seen them do except in the tropics—in such a place as Babia, for instance agaves, or American aloes, flourish; while large and spreading old fig-trees are among the commonest ornaments of the gardens, or even of the streets of the closely-built, tumble-down, but extraordinarily picturesque villages. Olive orchards cover many of the hill-slopes, especially as the Italian frontier is approached, the greyness of their leaves being thrown into relief by the dark dull green of the tall pole-straight cypresses. The pomegranate, with its dead scarlet blossoms, one of the very rarest colours in Nature, and the oleander, pink and white, are both common shrubs in Lugano and all along the shores of its lake. It is perhaps because of these olives, cypresses, fig-trees, and pomegranates, so often seen on artists' canvases; perhaps also because of the peculiar colouring of Lugano, and of the lake and the hills surrounding it, a colouring which we are accustomed to call "Italian," although Lugano is in Switzerland, and which we associate with certain of Turner's pictures, that there is often a feeling, while wandering about the lake-shore, of being in a picture world, and not in a world of reality.

WAGES FOR WIVES.

An amusing discussion took place on Wednesday, at a conference at Hull under the auspices of the Yorkshire Council of Women's Liberal Associations. Mrs. Russell Rea, wife of the member for Scarborough, presided, and Mrs. Gardner, of Hull, opened a discussion on "The Women's Charter," as drawn up by Lady McLaren. In the course of her remarks she said that very few wives knew the income of their husbands. Under the Charter prenuptial contracts would be made, and the defaulting party would be taken to court. The old idea that a wife was her husband's chattel died hard. Women desired certain alterations in the marriage service, which was drawn up by men with the co-operation of men. The service of the Church of England emphasised the inferior position of the wife, and commanded her to submit to her husband in all things (laughter). The vow of obedience on the part of the wife in the Church of England service was exacted by neither the Nonconformist nor the Roman Catholic. The husband was made to say that he endowed his wife with all his worldly goods, when he usually neither did nor intended to do anything of the kind. The marriage service having been drawn up by men naturally exalted man at the expense of woman. "I can well imagine," said Mrs. Gardner, "the self-gratification with which those holy men of old unctuously drew up the duties of the wife (laughter). She was to 'obey and serve' as well as love, honour, and keep her husband in sickness and health. If obey and serve were struck out or put in also for the man to say they would be satisfied. 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow' were empty words unless the husband made a will leaving everything he possessed to his wife. The submission of wives was well hammered in on the meekly bending head of the bride four separate times in the marriage service" (laughter). Mrs. Gardner said she preferred these words:—"Let the husband render unto the wife due benevolence, and likewise also the wife to the husband." Whereas he was exorted only to love, she was told to be loving amiable, faithful, and obedient, and in all quietness, sobriety, and peace to be a follower of holy and godly matrons." Miss Stewarts, whilst agreeing with the principle or payment of wives, said that the difficulty was as to how the Government would regulate wages. Wives did not themselves know how much their husbands were making. Mrs. Grandige Wright suggested that the contributions of husbands should be made on a similar principle to that under the Insurance Bill. Employers would furnish particulars of husbands' earnings.

A NEW DANCE.

Dancing masters from every European capital have decided in conclave at Paris, says the "Figaro" that this year's favourite dance is to be the "Five-step Argentine." M. Lefort explained that the dance is particularly suitable for ball-rooms, as it is easy to learn and more graceful than a waltz or Boston two-step.

REGATTA AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 26.

The first regatta of the Royal Connaught Boat Club was held this evening at Rosherville before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Genl. Alderson commanding the Division, Surgeon Gel. Sloggett, Genl. Baxter and others. Of the five events decided, fours and station rights provided excellent finishes. In the former all boats were well up at the finish so that the judge, Col. Baddeley R. E., had difficult time in giving places. Kirkee won Station Eights after a sensational finish. Poona were leading to within a few yards of the "post-mortan," but Kirkee then spurted and won by a couple of feet, in 2 mts 47 secs. At the conclusion of the programme Mrs. Prior gave away the prizes.

HANDICAP SCULLS, half mile.—1 Capt. Bovet 30 secs; 2 Capt. Wilson, (scratch); 3 Capt. Byatt, 5 secs. Won easily, time 3mins. 33 3-5secs.

CLUB FOURS, 3 furlongs.—1 Bow-Gerrard, 2 Clenton, 3 Gore Brown, stroke, Capt. Brown Mason Cox, Mrs. Wilson 1st; Bow, Hughes, 2 Slater, 3 Major Chitty, stroke Allen, Cox, Mrs. Chitty, 2nd; 1 Bow Campbell, 2 Maule, 3 Corry, stroke Paliu, cox Bremner 3rd, a good race won by a quarter length. Time—2mins. 24 3-5secs.

LADIES DOUBLE SCULLS, 1 furlong.—Miss Brook and Mrs. Baines 1; Miss Hielas and Mrs. Campbell 2; Mrs. Hulseburg and Mrs. Wilson 3.

Won by three lengths, one length between 2nd and third. Time—1min. 15 3-5secs.

STATION EIGHT.—Half mile.—Kirkee boat, Bow Sargon, 2 Startin, 3 Long, 4 Maule, 5 Walker, 6 Capt. Arie, 7 Capt. Fanshawe, stroke Capt. Langrishe, Cox Mrs. Fanshawe, first.

Poona Boat—Bow Major Chitty, 2 Little, 3 Gore Browne, 4 Capt. Mowatt, 5 George, 6 Capt. Byatt, 7 Capt. Turner stroke Capt. Wilson, Cox, Mrs. Wilsone.

CLOSE RACE—The winner getting the verdict by a bare quarter length. Time—2 mins. 47 secs.

DONGOLA RACE—130 yards.—Mrs. Iven's boat best Mrs. Stanger Leather's boat by 1 1-4 length. Time—42 3-5 secs.

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS' SPORTS.

The 1st Battn., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, held their Annual Sports, in commemoration of the "Relief of Lucknow," on the 23rd and 24th October at Ahmednagar. Some excellent running was seen, and the two races (1,000 yards and 1 mile) open to the British Army in India, were won by Lance-Corporal Mahoney followed home by Bandsman Vine, both of the Battalion, third place in each event going to Private Hughes, East Lancashire Regiment.

"B" Company again secured the Athletic Challenge Cup, and also annexed the Tug-of-War Shield and Inter-Company Relay Race.

Private McDonnell "F" Coy., gained the Gold Medal for the best Athlete for the year.

At the close of the meeting Mrs. Aitken, wife of Colonel Aitken, Commanding, Ahmednagar Brigade, kindly presented the prizes.

AHMEDNAGAR RACES.

Owners are reminded that second entries close on 30th October. The following additional entries have been received in addition to the list already published:—Rolling Stone, Blunkey, Joy-bell and Bailey's Comet.

EN PASSANT.

Notwithstanding that Bombay is so favourably situated as regards Hill Stations, a large majority of people are not able to fully avail of the facility afforded by periodical series of holidays to get the change which, during October, is often very desirable. The expense where family people are concerned, if not prohibitive in every case, is not altogether recompensed in the few days' transfer from a Bombay Boarding House, or Hotel, or one's Flatland home, to a Hotel at Matheran, Lanouli or Poona, there being distinction without difference in one case, in the other often a sacrifice of personal comforts and freedom. One prospect, viz. the short sea trip on the Coast has failed to be catered for in any serious mood by our Local Steamship Company. It is possible to get an inferior kind of arrangement of course, but this is not what is wanted. Personal comforts which must include good messing and accommodation are necessary, and these if specialised would undoubtedly lead to patronage. A few people at times try the half-day Harbour trips, but ladies could not, generally, be expected to put up with prevailing conditions attached to the so-called first class fares. Indeed, at times they are most unsatisfactory, and as far as Lavatory arrangements are concerned, revolting. Embarking and landing provisions are also frequently primitive and defective, if not, in some cases, risky. One not unfrequently hears of the freshness of Bombay sea borne breezes; the magnificence of its harbour lauded, but few can realise the benefit of these resources mainly owing to the crude development of passenger carrying service.

Residents in the other great Presidency City are able to avail of a trip at any time in beautifully equipped steamers, where first class messing and every comfort are always obtainable. During the "Poojahs" trips of from three to twelve days are greatly patronised by be-fagged dwellers in the ditch. The run through the Sunderbunds, which takes up some three days, affords novelty to the eye and rest to the mind, the latter greatly contributed to by an enforced separation from the world of care and business, one being placed beyond the possibility of intercourse by letter or wire. Complete rest in an atmosphere fanned by delicious breezes, (which at night, may tempt one to cuddle a blanket in the company of at the worst (or best) a few kindred spirits who, jaded and cantankerous as one's self on embarking, seem by the disappearance of the last sign of the busy world in the smoking stacks of Mills in the lower reaches of the Hooghly, to breathe a new existence—this is a realisation quite dissociated from the usual run of holiday making which does not fall within the experience of the Bombay dweller. River navigation survives in Bengal and Burmah, while the glories of the once flourishing Indus flotilla, their some time counterpart, are gradually becoming traditional. The Bhramapootra service maintains its position as the chief transporting Agency, railway competition being confined to the small area on the extreme confines of the Assam Valley. Something over a quarter of a century ago the present cargo steamers monopolised, the passenger traffic between Goalundo and Debrooghur, a journey that took anything from 12 to 18 days to accomplish, the longer the better for Commanders who were the Caterers at 4 rupees per head per diem, exclusive of liquors of course. And as tea planters (the bulk of the European passenger traffic) were neither tea-totallers or impecunious,—it can be understood that this perquisite of these worthies, which also combined the privilege of selling surplus stores (on which no freight was paid) meant a by no means inconsiderable increase to their legitimate pay. Occasionally, en route, a steamer took a fancy to a sandbank, and uncharitably disposed folk were wont to comment on shoals and a plethora of passengers as being at times peculiarly coincidental. But these "Skippers", in the majority, were choice spirits, redundant of wit and mirth, and open hearted and generous to a degree. The passenger traffic is now confined to the small fast Craft alluded to earlier in this article which run day and night (the latter by powerful, searchlights) getting over the journey in about four days. A serang navigates, and with a remarkable degree of efficiency, while the Steamer Company itself runs the catering, which for excellence requires a lot of beating.

We are now beginning to realise that the completion of that vast Scheme the Panama Canal is within measurable distance. The first idea of cutting through the historical Isthmus is contemporaneous with the reign of Edward VI, and emanated from a Portugese Navigator. It was opposed by the Spanish Government, then ruled by Philip of Armada fame, and though it bobbed up periodically on several subsequent occasions during succeeding ages it was not until the discovery of gold in California that Commercial interest was awakened. About 1850 surveys of the several possible routes were completed by the U.S.A. of which only two, viz: The Nicaraguan and the Panama were accepted as practicable. The success of the Suez Canal broke up the intervening era of apathy and 1888 saw the formation of a Company under Baron De Lesseps which two years after commenced operations. The result of that undertaking with its colossal corruption and extravagance which ruined thousands of people is still fresh to memory. The Spanish American war of 1898 became the next important factor encouraging plans for a connection between the two Oceans, and in 1937 the Americans commenced the present work which is being carried on under the direct auspices of Government. The lines of Lesseps scheme are being followed in the more important details. These comprise a canal of some 40 miles in length from shore to shore, having a minimum depth of 41 feet, and an average width of 649 (the minimum being 300.) It will run for a greater part of the distance at a height of 87 feet above sea level. The estimated cost is 375 millions of dollars and it is expected to be open to traffic early in 1915. The United States Government are now alive to the necessity of utilising to the utmost the fruits of her huge enterprise and achievement, not only as the recipients of the tolls but as participators in the trade that will result from the facility afforded by the new route between great centres. For this purpose a fleet of modern steamers will be laid down. We shall possibly hear a good deal of this portion of the Continent of America in the near future including the little bit over which the Union Jack still flys, which must also feel the benefit of greater possibilities in inter-communication to be opened up.

It will be a relief to get some tangible news of the latest frontier affair the Abor Expedition apart from the record of preliminaries with which we have been familiar during the past few weeks. It does not seem to be decided if the fight to a finish element is included, or if it will resolve itself into a temporary punitive matter. I noticed a few days ago that the proximity and proclivities of these Abors were held to have prevented the development of the North bank of the Brahmapootra. Certain it is that a very large and apparently fertile area remains practically waste to this day. About 1830 some attempt was made by an old Assam Resident, who had acquired a large tract of land reaching up close to the frontier, to fix up some gold washing apparatus. An ex-Californian gold digger happened to wander up to Assam with the view of getting employment in the Railway then commencing operations. In this he succeeded, but he was found to be of too untractable a nature to appeal to the powers that were, for even in that somewhat primitive place the aspect of a man donning the bowie knife and revolver on all occasions was not altogether re-assuring, hence he soon parted company with those employers.

The resident referred to put the necessary inducement in his way to migrate across the River and try his luck. This he did. A rough cradle was improvised, and Rogers (for this was the name) stuck to the work for a few weeks when he returned to Dibrugarh (head-quarters) to report progress. Gold undoubtedly he found, for the writer saw a handful of nuggets, the largest of which were about the size of a pea, which he stated was the result of 2 or 3 weeks washing. His employer sent him down to Calcutta to arrange for improved plant in order to carry on operations but he never returned. Probably the concession of land has now lapsed to Government on the decease of the Lessee, referred to, who had no relations. He was one of the best known men in those parts if not altogether reputable in every respect. His father he always stoutly maintained was of the Argyll stock. In the days referred to there was only one tea garden on the North bank the Manager of which lived a most lonely existence seeing no white face for months together. It would seem that conditions have not much improved. To attribute the fact altogether to a dread of the depredations of these savages would seem rather a stretch of imagination in these days of British prestige. But if really so then the present expedition should be calculated to remove the stigma once and for all.

LE TATILLON.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE FRUITFUL VINE by Robert Hichens.—(Fisher Unwin). Mr. Robert Hichens is such a popular and well-known writer, that one is sure of getting something worth reading in one of his books. The scene of the present work is Italy mostly Rome, and his descriptions of the various places are remarkably well done. Sir Theodore Cannynge, in the diplomatic service, married at forty the beautiful Dolores, who was about twenty; but although they have been married some ten years, and are very fond of each other, to the intense disappointment of both, but especially of the husband, they have no child. By degrees Sir Theodore is drawn apart from his wife by the attraction—not of a widow, but of the three children of a widow, and the wife takes up with Italian nobleman, with whom she begins an apparently passionless and unconvincing intrigue. Lady Cannynge is in love with her husband, and knows he neglects her, not for some other woman, but for the company of children. Only towards the end, when we are nearing the poignant tragedy—for the book ends in general wreckage—is it made quite clear that Lady Cannynge's object in taking a lover was to give her husband a child. This motive may seem far-fetched, but at all events it is a motive, and who shall say what odd motives sway people.

THE LITTLE GREEN GATE by Stella Callaghan (Constable).—A delightfully fresh and dainty story, though sorrow comes through the little Green Gate as well as joy. Peter Merchant had lost his way in a wood, wandered through "The Little Green Gate" into the garden, when Nina Maynard delighted to work. Peter had lost his way in the woods, and thus broke into the sanctuary of the garden, and was guided through the lower gardens down to the road, and put on his way to Nether-wood, where lived the girl whom he was engaged to marry. It was a simple but a momentous incident—so many seemingly simple incidents are seen to be momentous when the time has altered the perspective—for Nina and Peter met thus and thus fell in love! Peter being already engaged to Muriel Brackenridge matters became sadly complicated, it is the unravelling of these complications which make the story and very skilfully has the authoress arranged her little story. Miss Callaghan is the daughter of Admiral Callaghan and we imagine this to be her first book.

OLD LAMPS FOR NEW by E. V. Lucas (Methuen).—In this new book Mr. Lucas chats in his most agreeable way on many subjects. Owls, Dutch painters famous men, are only a few items. He is one of those lucky men who can never be bored. A name, an advertisement in a trade paper, a butterfly in the garden, a picture in a shop window—these little things which we might hardly notice set his active mind thinking and speculating. Hence these delightful, rambling essays which show how full and entertaining each day is to the man who chooses to look about him with keen and intelligent eyes.

CAN MAN PUT ASUNDER by Lady Napier of Magdala (Murray).—Shona, the heroine of this story, divorces her husband hence the title. Shona before marriage had two lovers, she chose the wealthier and had to suffer for it. After she is free, Jim, her old lover, at once returns to her, but she explains to him that marriage is indissoluble. It is pleasantly written pathetic story with an aggravating heroine.

MOLL O' THE TOLL BAR by Theodora Wilson Wilson. (Hutchinson)—Readers who like a tale of love and adventure will be delighted with this story. The wild Cumberland scenery, with its mountains and valleys, form a suitable background for romance and lawlessness, and also, in this case, for the striking figure of Moll Greystoke—Lady Moll, as the villagers called her, realising, without understanding, that there is a difference between her personality and their own. Yet she is but the granddaughter of old Greystoke, the toll-bar keeper, who has never known who is her father. Sir Harry Brackenwaite falls in love with Moll, at the commencement of the story, and as Moll has another lover, things begin to look interesting at once, and they continue so to the very end.—

A REAL ROMANCE.—The touching story of the romantic attachment of the Emperor William I. to Princess Eliza Radziwill when he was a young man and she a girl, and of the obstacles that arose to prevent their union, is related in detail in a book just written by Dr. Bruno Hennig and published by Messrs. Mittler and Son, of Berlin. The stern necessities of politics cast a cloud over these two young royal lovers, and compelled Prince William—as he then was—to desert the girl he loved to contract a union based on prudence instead of on personal inclination. Prince William and Princess Eliza grew up from childhood together, and it was not until 1820, when he was 23 and she three years younger, that their friendship ripened into love. The first words of love were spoken at a picnic in the forests round Berlin, at which Prince Antony and Princess Louise Radziwill and the King's remaining children, the Crown Prince, Prince Charles and Princess Alexandra, were also present. "Dear, dear Lulu," wrote little Princess Eliza to her friend, Countess Stosch, "how happy, how supremely happy, I was with William." The hopes of Prussia in those days were largely centred in Prince Antony Radziwill, one of the Polish magnates, who accepted Prussian supremacy over his native land in a friendly spirit and married Princess Louise, a niece of Frederic the Great, after which he was appointed Viceroy of Prussian Poland, with his seat of government at Posen. His real home, however, was in Berlin, and it was here that his daughter, Princess Eliza, who as a Hohenzollern on the maternal side associated freely with the Prussian Royal Family, met Prince William, the second son of Fredrick William III. Prince William had been obliged by what he considered his duty to the State to desert the girl of his heart, and in February, 1829, his engagement to Princess Augusta of Weimar was announced. Yet once more, however, the Prince visited Princess Eliza. Her mother thus described the scene:—He arrived at twelve o'clock on June 3. I went to meet him. His emotion was so visible and so intense that I too lost my self-control, and it was with feelings of the greatest distress that I took him to my room, where Eliza was waiting. I was sorely afraid of the effect which the meeting would have upon them both. Yet, as God willed it, so it happened. His love strengthened Eliza's heart. She is now convinced that William fulfilled the King's wish out of his strict sense of duty. She is quieter than before, and her sorrow has been softened. She knows that it was stern necessity and his father's will which intervened, and not any inconsistency of heart on his part. Princess Eliza did not live long after the marriage of William to Princess Augusta of Weimar. One night, as she sat at dinner with the royal pair, she was overtaken by internal haemmorhage and never recovered. She was taken by her family to those same forests where William years before had first declared his love, and there she died.

Messrs. John Long will publish the following new works:—Prince Talleyrand and his times: from the Reign of Louis XV to the Second Empire, by Frederic Loliee. English Version by Bryan O'Donnell, M.A. This work contains material from recently discovered documents now made public for the first time with photogravure and numerous other portraits. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net. The House of Teck: a Romance of a Thousand Years, by Louis Felberman, author of "Hungary and its People," etc. With photogravure of Her Majesty, over 100 other interesting portraits, reproductions of pictures and illustrations depicting Family Relics, included in the volume by Special Permission of Her Majesty the Queen. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d net. the fair land of Central America, by Maurice de Waleffe. Preface by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. With 24 illustrations from photographs. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net. Many coloured mountains and some seas between, a Book of Travel, by Emma S. Boyd. With coloured frontispiece and several other illustrations. Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. Messrs. John Long will also publish the following new 6 novels:—A wife Imperative, by a Peer, whose previous novels have been extremely successful, and who now occupies a foremost position in the ranks of present-day Fiction Writers: Cupid's Time Sheet by D'Arcy Martin, author of "Gran: a Girl Worth Knowing" which was favourably received by the Press on its appearance. Messrs. John Long will likewise publish a volume of clever stories and sketches entitled Our Pleasant Vices, by the late Lily Waller, 3s. 6d. net.

IN MEMORY OF BUNYAN.

Westminster Abbey Window Dedication.

THE dedication of the new Bunyan window in Westminster Abbey will take place some time this month. The window has been in place for some time, having been erected when the Abbey was closed for the Coronation ceremonies, but the public has not yet connected that event with the widespread agitation of two years ago which was set on foot to repair the omission in the Abbey of a fitting memorial to "the glorified tinker of Bedford." The window is the work of Mr. J. N. Comper, of West Norwood, an artist who has specimens of his work already in the Abbey, as well as in several well known churches. The two main openings of the window, each measuring 20ft. by 6ft., contain the following scenes from the "Pilgrim's Progress":—Christian's Meeting with Evangelist—his Admittance at the Wicket Gate; his Deliverance from the Burden of Sin at the Foot of the Cross; the Palace Beautiful; Piety Prudence and Charity Harnessing Him in Armour of Proof; his Fight with Apollyon; Vanity Fair; and Christian and Hopeful Entering the Gate of the Celestial City. The head-light depicts the Lamb, whose praises Bunyan heard in his dream, as well as the bells rung by the angels which accompanied them, while round the centre panels run a series of vignettes representing other minor episodes of the allegory. The colour scheme of the window is a striking harmony in which deep blues and reds predominate.

The cost of the Bunyan memorial window, as estimated by the secretary of the Bunyan Committee, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, has come to just under £1,500, all of which has been raised by public subscription. Although attention to the fact that no worthy memorial to John Bunyan was to be found in Westminster Abbey was drawn by an American Baptist minister, and the idea of a memorial was first taken up by the Baptist Union, funds were subscribed with equal generosity by admirers of Bunyan of all creeds and faiths. The Church of England has lent the scheme its whole-hearted support throughout, taking the text for its efforts from Dean Stanley's memorable tribute to "The Pilgrims Progress," that "it is the book which, after the Bible, has contributed most to the religious culture of the Anglo-Saxon race, and one of the few books which act as a religious bond to the whole of English Christendom."

A NOTEWORTHY GATHERING.

The forthcoming dedication will be observed as a part of one of the afternoon devotional services in the Abbey, and will be very simple in character. Following the religious service, however, there will be a meeting in the Jerusalem Chamber, at which it is expected that the Archbishop of Canterbury and the former Dean, Dr. Armitage Robinson—now the Bishop of Wells—as well as a large number of well-known writers will be present. Among the literary men who will be invited as signatories to the original appeal first sent out for the Bunyan Memorial are Lords Morley, Rosebery, and Tennyson, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Mr. Birrell, the Rev. Stopford Brooke, Mr. Henry James, Mr. A. D. Benson, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Frederic Harrison, and Sir Oliver Lodge. Several of these will be asked to speak, but such definite arrangements, as well as the date of the ceremony, have not yet been settled upon. Mr. George

BY THE WAY.

HYDE PARK-CORNER TOLL-GATE.

It seems difficult to realise that almost within living memory tolls had to be paid for passing through some of the most frequented parts of London. One of the toll-gates stood at Hyde Park-corner, and was abolished by Act of Parliament in the autumn of 1825, "with a view to the free passage of horsemen and carriages between London and Pimlico." On October 4 of that year, the toll-houses on the north and south sides of the road at Hyde Park-corner, together with the weighing-machine and other items, were sold by auction for building materials. Several vexatious London turnpikes appear to have been removed about the same time, notably the toll-house near the famous bun-house at Chelsea, "to the great relief of thousands of persons resident in those neighbourhoods."

"KATE" OF OKLAHOMA.

One of the most prominent social reformers in America, to-day, is Miss Kate Barnard (of Oklahoma) who is a member of the Senate, and has the official rank of Commissioner of the Department of Charities and Corrections, with chambers in the Senate buildings. Beginning a dozen years ago, at the age of eighteen, the "Millgate Monthly" tells, her crusade on behalf of the poor, suffering, oppressed, and defenceless, in the newly opened southern reserves of Oklahoma, Miss Barnard's wonderful self-devotion has obtained numerous reforms in the conditions of the masses. She is responsible for three provisions in the State Constitution of Oklahoma, and thirty-two laws in the Statute Books, most of which were fought at every turn by large and powerful corporate interests. Of stirring oratory, statesmanship breadth of vision and widest sympathies, Miss Barnard is universally known as "Kate" far beyond Oklahoma boundaries.

AS "NEXT FRIEND."

Formerly Miss Barnard had power to appear in all court proceedings as "next friend" for all orphans, dependents, defectives, and delinquents maintained in State institutions, but last winter her powers and duties were extended by the Legislature, so that she is now the "next friend." Under the old law, Miss Barnard instituted 137 cases in 1910, and was successful in removing dishonest or incapable guardians, and in securing for a large number of orphans upwards of £11,000 in money and securities, including land valued at about £50,000. With further extensive power granted to Miss Barnard's department, embracing the services of a general attorney, nearly 100 new suits have been instituted since July 1, 1911. During the approaching session Miss Barnard is to enter upon a battle in which she proposes to entirely revolutionise Oklahoma's penal system and also the system affecting the insane.

EARL OF CRAVEN'S FAMILY.

There is quite a world of romance in the founding of the Earl of Craven's family. Late in the sixteenth century William Craven, a poor boy, tramped from the place in Yorkshire, whose name he bore to London to woo Dame Fortune. She was agreeable. As a merchant tailor, success—like which nothing succeeds—followed success, and a knighthood followed. In 1610, he was elected to the civic chair—which he occupied twice—and in 1611, exactly three hundred years ago, he was able to purchase Coombe Abbey, a magnificent place near Coventry. His son, who became Lord Craven, performed prodigies of valour under Gustavus Adolphus, one of which was the taking of the fortress of Crutzenack. He advanced large sums of money to Charles I., and became the intimate friend and adviser of Elizabeth of Bohemia, who upon her death bequeathed him her pictures and books. He died in 1697.

MISS BRADDON'S FIRST NOVEL.

With more than half a hundred novels to her credit Miss Braddon, who celebrated her seventy-fourth birthday in mail week, cannot be blamed if she prefers to take life easily, and, in Thackeray's phrase, to "lay the weary pen aside." It was while performing at a theatre in Hull that she discovered that neither acting nor poetry was her forte and wrote her first novel, "Three Times Dead." Before it was published the publisher, involved in difficulty had passed on the sheets to another man. There was talk of destroying the "rubbish," as it was called, and this was done. One can imagine the chagrin of the second publisher when Miss Braddon sprang into popularity and he found that he had foolishly destroyed the first effort, that might have been a gold mine to him.

ART COLLECTION AT KEDLESTON.

Lord Curzon's reference at the opening of the exhibition of old masters at the Grafton Galleries to the magnificent private collections of pictures in this country was born of special knowledge. There are few of our country houses where collections of any note exist which he has not personally inspected. And Kedleston itself, Lord Curzon's ancestral home, possesses one of the finest collections in Europe. Such celebrated masters as Raphael, Rembrand, Lely, Kneller, Caracci, Guido, Tintoretto, Cuyp, Teniers, Claude, Loraine, Salvator, Rosa, Quintin Matsys, Carlo Dolci, and others of equal fame are represented in the extensive galleries, most of them brought hither by different generations of Curzons who have made the "Grand Tour." To this wealth of European art, Lord Curzon has added a collection of art treasures from India and Persia, which is probably unequalled.

MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW MEMORIAL.

There was singular appropriateness in the circumstance that the ceremony at Linlithgow in mail week of unveiling the memorial statue of the late Marquis of Linlithgow was entrusted to Lord Rosebery, for his lordship and the first Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia were literally "neighbours and loving friends." When, as Earl of Hopetoun, the late Marquis was entertained at Edinburgh on the eve of departure for his high office at the Antipodes, Lord Rosebery, expressing his admiration for the character and his appreciation of the services to the Empire of John Adrian Louis Hope, avowed that were he his brother his love for him could not be more ardent. Then Lord Rosebery has a special interest in the history and town of Linlithgow; some years ago, it will be remembered he strongly advocated, as a befitting memorial of Queen Victoria, the restoration of its ancient palace. The birthplace of Mary Queen of Scot, Linlithgow Palace remained in continuous occupation till 1746, when, shortly after the battle of Falkirk, it was set on fire by Hawley's Dragoons.

MONARCHICAL RECOGNITION OF THE PRESS.

The Kaiser's telegram of congratulation to the "Norddeutsche Zeitung" on its fiftieth anniversary was probably the first instance of a special monarchical recognition of a unit in the public Press. Our own King, however, set the example of recognition of the services rendered to the Commonwealth by the Press as a whole in his warm telegram of thanks to the Institute of Journalists for their greeting forwarded from the recent annual conference at Dundee. Lord Beaconsfield once alluded to the Government of the world by sovereigns and statesmen; but he himself claimed, in the House of Commons to have been a gentleman of the Press, and to bear no other escutcheon; and he would have realised to the full what such recognition means.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S CANADIAN HOME.

Rideau Hall, Ottawa, the new home of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in Canada, is a curious rambling place, which has grown up from the unpretentious private residence of a civilian to the official Government House of the Dominion, now containing something over a hundred rooms. The house was built in 1838, by Thomas McKay, a wealthy and highly popular Scots-Canadian, a contractor who became also a member of the Canadian Parliament. In his time it went by the name of "McKay's Castle." It was leased by the Government in 1865, for twelve years, with the option of purchase within three years. Purchase was effected in the spring of 1868, and Viscount Monck was the first Governor-General to occupy it. Ever since that mid-Victorian date it has formed the official setting of Canadian-British history, and is abounding in memories of an extraordinarily notable roll of administrators, most of whom have added to the building some individual feature indicative of their need or personal taste. New history will be accumulated by the Royal and much-loved Duke, who follows Earl Grey, and who takes up his office in fulfilment of King Edward's express desire.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE G. B. ESSENCE OF SHAW.

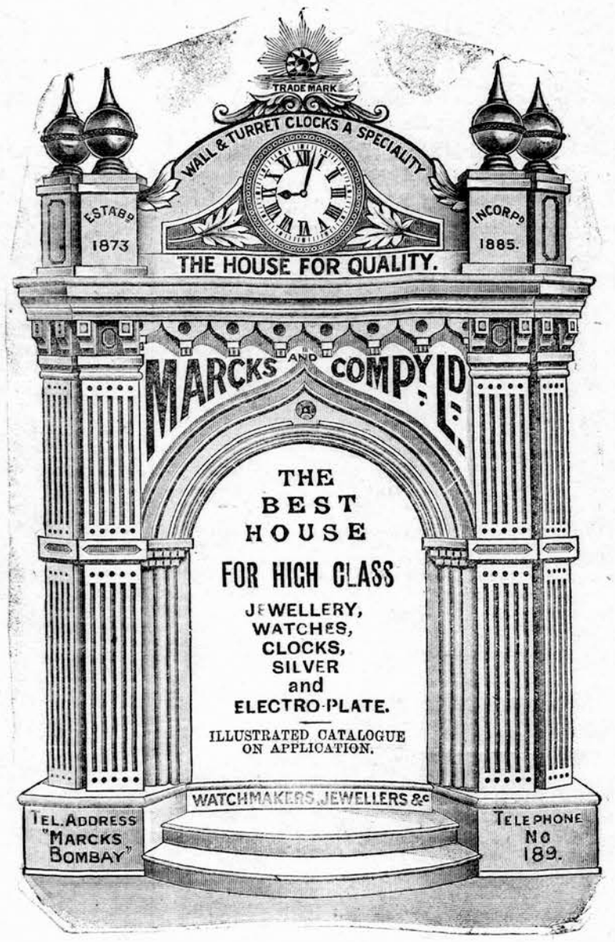
There is in "Man and Superman", says a Home critic in the "World" of mail week, what has been called the G. B. essence of Shavianism. The intellectual harlequin, pragmatical philosopher, passionate Puritan, knight-errant breaking innumerable lances with civilisation—all contend for dominion over this remarkable play. What Stevenson, in an enthusiastic letter to Archer, described as Shaw's "horrid fun" abounds; his postscript—"I say, Archer; my God, what women!"—is justified by the female characters. But Shaw's crude brilliancy is excellently stimulating; and Mr. Robert Loraine's revival of "Man and Superman" is an oasis in the West End. It invigorates you mentally much as a swinging tramp among the swirling winds of March invigorates you physically. Or you feel the fine tingle of cold water. Or (shall I say) Shaw is a superchaman, scattering the conventional cobwebs of your house with splendid resolution, even if he brings down a little of the plaster in the process. As I listened to this bracing play, I could not help recalling that nineteen years ago, before the production of "Widowers' Houses," Mr. Shaw declared that his first play would be nothing else than didactic. "Do you suppose," he asked, "that I would have gone to all this trouble to "amuse" the public? No, if they want that, there is the Criterion for them . . . . ." And now, here was "Man and Superman" at the Criterion, post-realism in Piccadilly. Something of a triumph, certainly. For it cannot be said that Shaw has come round to the public. The public has come round to Shaw. Yet "Man and Superman" is witty rather than wise. Shavians accord it the pedestal of a convincing philosophy; but that is, I think, a grave mistake. For when you examine it, you find that it does not convince at all. Its main object is to show that Nature, relentless and irresistible, seeks the fulfilment of her purpose through the instrument of Woman, accounting Man little more than a cipher in her reckoning. Thus, once the huntress, with Nature for her tutelary godness gets on our trail, it is impossible to elude her. Queen takes pawn. We rejoice in the chase of John Tanner, who stands for mind, by Ann Whitefield, who stands for matter, but we are left suspicious of his capture at the conclusion. For Shaw's methods, containing scarcely a dram of emotion or humanity, overthrow his purpose, which here cries out for them; and Tanner does not succumb to Ann because sex is too strong for him, which is what Shaw means to show, but because, discovering that Ann is "after him," he knows that if she doesn't get him to-day she will to-morrow. In other words, he marries her because he agrees with Shaw. This is not quite fair. He starts out with Shaw's beliefs in the first act, spouts them in the second, and, fulfilling them in the third, says, You see how right I was!" There is no sex in the matter. To carry his point—that if the girl wants you she'll get you, willy-nilly—Shaw should have converted his hero into an antagonist. Thus, what Shaw calls "A Comedy and a Philosophy" is mainly valuable in its first aspect. But there is no stint of applause on that account. The other night the twentieth century clapped "Man and Superman" as heartily for its audacity as the eighteenth damned Dicky Steele's "Lying Lover" for its piety. The acting was accountable for a good share of this enthusiasm. Mr. Loraine plays with abundant humour and tremendous verve. His Tanner is almost as good as his Bluntschli—and I mean that for high praise. Mr. Esmund Gwenn as the chauffeur who knows his Beaumarchais is already historic. He avoids the pitfall of eccentric comedy with delightful dexterity. The scenes between these two—John Quixote, championing imaginary fallen women, and Esery Panza, with an auto for an ass—could not be better played. Of Miss Pauline Chase's Ann—"the most gorgeous of all my female creations," says Shaw!—I cannot speak with any degree of enthusiasm. It is amateurish. You always feel her taking up her cues. She crosses the stage L.U.E. The blunder lies in her selection for so ambitious a part. The other ladies are entirely good. Miss Florence Haydon and Miss Agnes Thomas never fail; and I fancy we shall soon be saying the same of Miss Doris Lytton, whose Violet is a complete success—a miniature "tour de force."

AMERICAN HODGE-PODGE.

As tautology is the key to success in advertisement, tautophony has for long been the key to success in musical comedy. Managers have discovered that if the waltz-tune is played only once, the public may never suspect it a creation-licker; but that if it is iterated to the point of reiteration, the public will automatically clap their hands to the bone. There is, however, a limit. Like an oath out of all proportion to the assertion it backs up, too much reiteration induces suspicion. And I think, says Mr. Herbert Fayeon, that by half-past eleven on Saturday night, before mail week, the audience at the Whitney Theatre had grown more than a little suspicious of "Day Dreams," the Spring Maid's "piece de resistance." Dinned into the ears, thrust down the throat, ruthlessly enforced at the point of the baton, conjugated through all its moods, tenses, and inflections, lights up lights down, in overture, solo, duet, by spring and beehive, from square and casement, it found itself finally hoist with its own petard. After wandering whether "Day Dreams" could possibly be as good as all that, the audience came to the conclusion that it couldn't. And it wasn't. Like most of Herr Heinrich Reinhardt's music to "The Spring Maid" (I except "The next may be the right," an original and well-scored duet in the first act), this waltz pirouettes in quite familiar places. It was a bold bluff, but, as events turned out, unwise. Bang and bluster were the order of the evening. Mr. Whitney seems to have said, "At all costs, let the production be expensive," and forgotten that it need be anything else. The result is garish chaos—an inharmonious jumble of crowds, bunched-up and ill-assembled, with colours lacking any scheme or symphony. There is no unity, no co-ordination—only a fortuitous concourse of glittering atoms. This spirit of haphazard energy, allowing no rest to mind, ear, or eye, pervades the whole. There are two plots, as usual; but the protagonists in the sentimental story have so little connection with the protagonists in the comic that the erotics are not even on nodding terms with the idiotics. Let me tell you about the former, and leave the latter to their own antics. Prince Aladar (excellently sung by Mr. Walter Hyde) is the "hero." He has a passion for girls of the lower classes, chucking them under the chin and kissing them at sight. (In melodrama he would be the villain.) Well-bred young ladies he can't abide. "These feathered peacocks of society," he calls them. But Princess Bozena (played by Miss Marise Fairy: she is exactly like her name, which she would pronounce "Mawise Fairwy")—Princess Bozena hears him, and will show him, just. So she dresses up as the favourite fountain girl at Carlsba that she may not be loved for herself alone, and effect the capture. Chaperoned by her penurious father (Mr. Courtice Pounds in woman's garb commits most of the cardinal sins, but is at other times amusing and sings a good "Jones of the Lancers" song with capital spirit), she goes with Aladar to Geisshubler, and there is some ugly fun over the "hero" trying to get the "aunt" out of the way. Then she reveals her identity, and he, aghast, cries, "What! a princess!" In spite of all, however, he loves her. "I will not marry you," she declares, "till the Carlsbad springs run dry." Aladar gets a plumber on the job, and all ends happily. The evening terminates with a stupid pantomimic "Divertissement depicting the Legend of the Discovery of Carlsbad Springs," which was, I fancy, responsible for most of the indecorous booing. The most amusing moment of the evening occurred when a piece of scenery fell down in front of the main exit, and Aladar, by happy chance, spoke his next line—"Well, this is a novel experience!" The book, then, is poor, the production scrappy, and the music far from notable. As for the lyrics, I quote a verse given away with the programme:

"Day dreams, visions of bliss,
Dear as the hopes of childhood;
Bright as a sunbeam and brief as a kiss,
Lost in the wakening wild-wood.
Day dreams, moments divine,
When all so radiant seems,
That is the land where the stars ever shine,
Deep in those dear day dreams."

Whether it is a brief kiss or the day dreams that are "lost in the wakening wild-wood"; what it means in either case; what the land is where "the stars ever shine": and, if it be the land of day dreams, what on earth the last line means: I leave you to puzzle out. Personally, I find "Perishtah's Fancies" easier to tackle.



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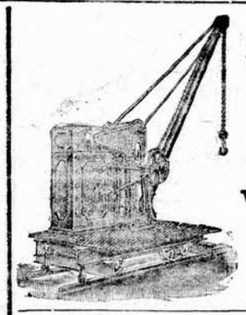

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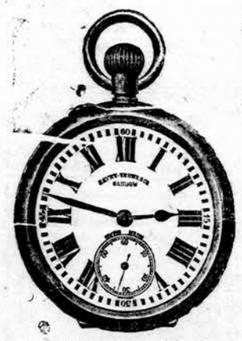

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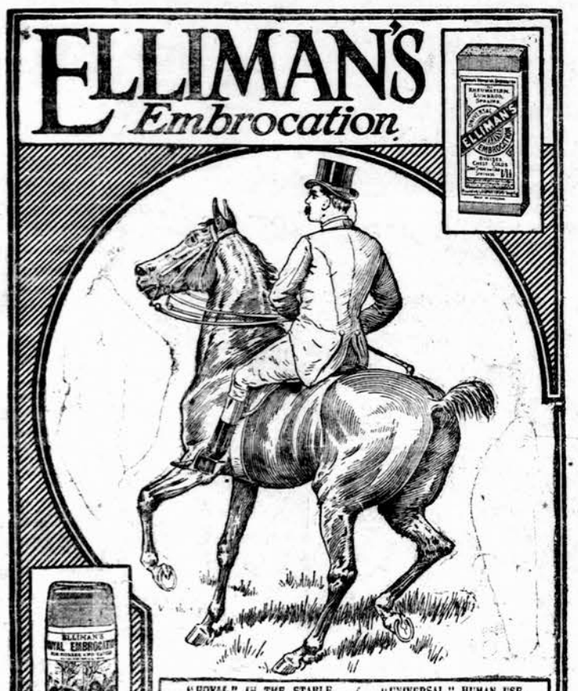

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